CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28510—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	25 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE. 1891.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
P.&O. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
P.&O. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
P.&O. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
P.&O. MALWA	3270	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
P.&O. CATHAY	3983	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
P.&O. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
P.&O. OCEANA	6188	1100	F. S. Toulin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th „

The steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convoy Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Abont
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th Augt.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	

Books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Samoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 12, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lomessich	4,200	600	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Samoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 4, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 19th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	On or about 1st September.
VIRAWA	15th October.
BOOLDANA	31st „

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th August, 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th September 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 6th, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 Tons, Captain N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES direct, on 17th Instant. This Steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GYMKHANA KIT.

FOOT BALLS.

			No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
FOOTBALLS, Association	Cash	Rs.	5 12	6 4	7 8	8 12
	Credit	Rs.	6 8	7 4	8 8	9 12
Do. Rugby	Cash	Rs.	5 4	5 12	6 12	8 0
	Credit	Rs.	6 0	6 8	7 12	9 0
SPARE INSIDES, best Rubber	Cash	Rs.	1 12	2 0	2 8	3 0
	Credit	Rs.	2 0	2 4	2 12	3 8
SHIN GUARDS	Cash		per pair from Rs.		1 8 to	2 8
	Credit				„ 1 12 to	3 0

LAWN-TENNIS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
BATS, Best English make, Men's, each	6 4	7 4
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung „	9 0	10 0
Do. do. Plain double strung „	11 0	12 8
Do. do. Cork-handled „	10 0	11 4
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern „	11 0	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's „	11 8	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's „	11 0	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash „	12 8	14 0
Do. Ayres' Champion „	12 0	14 0
BALLS, Best Flannel covered, match per doz.	8 0	9 0
Do. do. Perfect Seamless „	12 0	13 8
BALLS, Ayres' Best Flannel covered „	10 8	11 12
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club each	12 0	13 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws „	8 0	9 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles per pair	12 0	13 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case per set	44 0	49 0

QUOITS.

Best polished, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

		Rs.		
QUOITS, Best Steel	per lb.	0	14	1 0
PINS do.	per pair „	1	8	1 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6 · 4 CUBIC FEET.
MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.
With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Prices. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3 8	4 0
„ No. 2, „ „	3 4	3 12
„ No. 3, „ „	3 0	3 8
JAVA NOBLES „ „	3 4	3 12

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut, for Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.
BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS.
Fresh supplies of the above have just been received.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the Laboratory of the undersigned, according to the Formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the Ingredients and in the Process.
One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.
One Phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

THE MEDICINE FOR INDIA.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Sea Sickness, Gastric Disorders, Impurities, and many Febrile Attacks.
Safe but efficient Aperient, counteracting the baneful effects of climate, and quickening the functions.

EXCELLED BY NO IMPORTED PREPARATION.
GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Re 1-4 [illegible]

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS. Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1891.

OPENING SESSION OF THE BOMBAY SKATING CLUB.

The Rink will be reserved for Members of the Skating Club and their friends in the evening from 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Members who have not yet obtained their Tickets or Passes are requested to apply at the Rink Office.

MORNING SESSION, from 11 a.m. to 1 P.M.
AFTERNOON „ „ 5 to 7 p.m.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

A Band will play at the Club Session in the Evening.

NUGENT & Co.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 15th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1891, being the Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the REVEREND THOMAS CARSS, late of Bath, in the County of Somerset, Clerk, who died at Bath, aforesaid on the 28th October, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 16th August, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

ONLY ONE,
BY
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
EXTRA STRONG LARGE SIZE
GOLD SEMI-HUNTING KEYLESS
WATCH.

With Fusee and Chain and Gold Dome to Engrave an Address. Price Rs. 850.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARANDASS PRANJEEWANDASS has contracted TO SELL the Undermentioned property, viz., all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 15 feet in breadth, and 73 feet in length, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 368, and Street No. 367 and 369, and bounded on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the East by the sweepers' and the property formerly of Bhansali Jaivut Jugarej, but now of Khetsey Dowjee, and on or towards the South by the property of the Mahomedan Community, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Narrandass Pranjeewandass.

All persons having any claim or interest in the above property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No, 9, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1891.

MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hoshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1891, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1891.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 22nd August 1891, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 13th, 1891.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE
LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

INVIGORATING LAVENDAR SALTS, the new and popular smelling Salts. A delightful addition to every Toilet Table, and a most agreeable Deodoriser. —FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 39, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for an Up-Country Mill. None need apply who is not a thorough Practical Carder. Apply stating terms to Messrs. VUNDRAVANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS SONS & Co., Mahluxmi Tank Breach House, Warden Road, Bombay.

VIOLET POWDER and FULLER'S EARTH in fancy square packets, each Annas 2 only. Perfumes for the Handkerchief in Tubes each As. 2 only.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NUMEROUS are the Grateful Dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motivala for his valuable DINNER PILLS, whereby they have been cured of their distressing Ailments. For certificates of such cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 Annas per Phial.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (100) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,72,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the quinine Contractors and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Oblong Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12; c.o.d. with order.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDIERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 33, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

I HAVE always in hand a large Stock of mixed COLOURED FIRS for uses of Mills. Prices low. Samples sent free on application. Up-Country orders promptly executed. ABDUL HUSSEIN MOOLLA KADERBHOY, No. 1, Lane, Kamatypoora.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT FOR SALE.—Superior Quality of Cement from the Wallsend Cement Co., Ld., and the Union Cement Co., Ld. Apply to TURNER, MORRISON and Co., 41, Elphinstone Circle.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 3 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors,
Bridport, England.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztela E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO.

Ex s. s. Knight Companion.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagon, damaged cargo ex s.s. "Knight Companion," consisting of bags of wheat, linseed, rapeseed, tilseed, and also full-pressed bales of cotton jute cotton fly, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to the Cathedral and behind the Hongkong Bank, several consignments of fancy goods, consisting of Bohemian glassware, crockeryware, walking sticks, scent, ladies' work boxes, hand bags, scent cases, lamps, hardware, and many other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.
1 second-hand strong grey Arab horse, 4-2, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in harness.
1 Handsome strong grey Australian horse, goes well in single and double harness.
1 Light dog-cart with detachable hood and bay Arab pony, with breast collar, set of English Brown harness, nearly new.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 36, Marine Lines, opposite to the Mess, the very valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture (made to order), best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome lace door curtains, one handsome strong English-built dog-cart suitable for 14-2 horse, nearly new, and a set of English-made single harness, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hunk's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c. the property of Captain L. L. STEELE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 14, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 Chubb's iron double door safe.
2 Cases travelling table lamps.
25 Bales each 100 Pieces white shirtings.
96 Coils hemp rope 1½ to 4 inches.
1 Case Felt cloth.

On account and at the risk of Allee Mahomed Hajee Oomer and Co.—

A M H & Co. 1—1 case black and slate buckram.
5 7-3—3 „ check and stripe Oxfords.
9—1 „ worsted coatings.
12—1 „ cotton trouserings.
10-13—2 „ white and coloured nainsooks.

By order of Manockchund Panachund, and on account and at the risk of Jumnadas Bhookhundas—

1 Pearl necklace.
1 diamond thoria.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WASTE.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Soortee Mohulla, by order and in the warehouse of Hussonally Sookmanjee, and on account and at the risk of Rungildass Bhoocundass and Co.

150 to 200 cwts waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp & Co's establishment, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a seven-toned mahogany grand pianoforte, rich table and cabinet ornaments, hammock chair, a set of electric call bells with wire and battery complete, Hinks table and hanging lamp, pictures, Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. PELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 14, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF A BUNGALOW AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the materials of the bungalow at Victoria Gardens.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 14th, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND :—

A PAIR OF BLACK AUSTRALIAN COBS, beautifully matched, go in Single and Double Harness, fast, steady, and believed to be sound.

A WELL BRED WALER MARE, 15 hands, aged about 9 years, very fast and steady, believed to be sound.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS for the above.

AN ENGLISH-BUILT BROUGHAM, in first-class order, with Pole and Shafts.

CAN BE SEEN ON APPLICATION AT No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

FOR SALE.

Primrose Net Ball Gown, trimmed Laburnum Sprays Bronze Leaves. Bronze Satin bodice trimmed ditto. Waist 26, Skirt 41½. Price Rs. 60.

Ditto. Pongee Silk, bodice material, French model, trimmed black, large lace Butterflies, Rs. 45.

Twig Bonnet trimmed red Velvet, Rs. 18.

French Gloves, Millinery, &c., on application. Any reasonable offer considered as things must be sold at once.

Apply "X. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

C. L. WEBER.
Honorary Secretary.

23rd July, 1891.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

I HEREBY give notice that MR. CRISHNANATH BALCRUSHNA HAS CEASED to represent my Firm in Bombay, and his power TO SIGN "PER PROCURATION" has been CANCELLED.

W. T. CROCKETT,
OF
MESSRS. W. T. CROCKETT & Co.

NOTICE.
"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

THE PRACTITIONER'S VADE MECUM.

A PRACTICAL WORK on New Materia Medica, Modern Therapeutics and Recent Treatment of Diseases, including various other Subjects connected with the Practice of Medicine

BY
EDALJEE CAWASJEE APPU (TUKINA) L.M. & S.,
MARWARI BAZAR, MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY.

Price Rs. 8 only. Postage As. 8 extra. Can be had from the Author, or "The Imperial Press," Kalkadevi Road.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISS Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Immediate Supply, such Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK Per P. & O. MAIL.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
SPECIALS	Rs. 4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR	„ 3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM	„ 2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
UNIFORMLY SUPERB
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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MANGALORE, S. C.
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MACHINERY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Popular Recreation Club, B. B. and C. I Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Ellora (s), from Calcutta, &c. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Lapwing, from Colombo ; and Cuba (s), from Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Henry Balckow (s), for Persian Gulf ; and H. M. S. Marathon, for Trincomalee.

POLO—There will be Polo to-day at 5 o'clock.

PRINCES DOCK.—The s. s. Ponam entered, and the s. s. Henry Balckow left, the dock yesterday.

B. P. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th July 1891, show a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890 of 341,905 maunds and Rs. 21,591 in the earnings.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening a fire broke out amongst some loose cotton lying in the spinning-room of the National Mill at Parel. The workmen speedily extinguished the fire before the arrival of the fire-engines. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Keru Bapu, late Revenue and Police Patil of the village of Devli, taluka Vada in the Thana Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 43 of Bombay Act No. V of 1878, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

HINDUS IN A DIFFICULTY.—In the Hindu Temple at Pangim, a Hindu meeting has been held to consider a proposal to excommunicate those members of this community who have contracted Widow marriages at Bombay. A deputation from Bardez which was present proposed that in the first place those who ate bread made by Christians should be excommunicated. A long discussion ensued, and ultimately it was decided to leave the subject for the decision of the *Swamis*.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the "King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry," Mr. H. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille .....Fatinitza.....Suppe.
Reminiscences of Mendelssohn.....Godfrey.
Valse.....Olivia.....Marriott.
Song.....Adieu.....Schubert.
Fantasia.....Erin.....Basquit.
Polka .....Minuit.....Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MOHURRUM.—We are desired by H. H. the Aga Khan to state that on Sunday morning none who are not Mohamedans will be admitted to witness the Mohurrum ceremonies at Husseinabad without a card signed by the Private Secretary. This restriction is necessary owing to the very limited space in the pavilion where a certain number of chairs are reserved for such as have obtained cards. Ladies and gentlemen are sometimes left standing in the crowd subject to the inclemency of the weather owing to the fact that persons uninvited occupy their seats.

THEFT FROM A SHOP.—Cassum Abdulla was yesterday prosecuted by Inspector Nolan of the C. Division before Mr. Sanders Slater at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of theft of five weights, the property of Juggernath Bhaishunker, a shop-keeper in old Hanuman Lane. The complainant deposed to the prisoner stealing the weights, and seeing that he had been observed threw them into a neighbour's shop and made off. A "hue and cry" was raised after him and he was stopped by a policeman. The prisoner denied the charge which he said was concocted against him. Corroborative testimony of the circumstances was adduced, and the Court sentenced the accused to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

RECKLESS CARRIAGE-DRIVERS.—Rama Bana was yesterday brought up by Inspector Stanford of the A. Division at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged with rash and negligent driving on the 2nd instant, whereby a man was knocked down on the Hornby Road through the furious rate at which the accused was driving. He sustained severe injuries to his left leg which necessitated his detention in the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. At the count yesterday the injured man had not recovered and was lifted into the witness box. The prisoner drove away after the accident, but was compelled to pull up at the tram junction in front of the Victoria Terminus where he was taken into custody. He denied the charge, alleging that the driver of another carriage was responsible for the accident. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence adduced and inflicted a fine of Rs. 25, fifteen of which he awarded the Mussulman as compensation.

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Avant Raghojee was yesterday placed in the dock at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of making a false declaration of goods. Dosabhoy Muncherjee deposed to the prisoner bringing a consignment of five packages to the Wari Bunder station where they were described to be four boxes of sewing thread and one box of stone beads. The consignment was booked as such, but on examination the contents of the packages turned out to be tinsel and gold thread, brass ornaments, false pearls, towels of English manufacture, and sundry articles. The tariff of the G. I. P. Ry. Company on goods of this description was considerably greater than that levied on the specified consignment, consequently a difference of Rs. 43 was shown, which would have been the loss incurred by the Company had the contents escaped detection. The prisoner said that his master had instructed him to do as he had done. When this merchant Jankeeram appeared before the court he admitted his guilt. Both the prisoner and his employer, Jankeeram, were convicted of the offence and fined Rs. 43, each, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. E. I. Brandon, a watchmaker and jeweller of Hornby Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by his servant Ramjee Dewjee on a charge of assault. The complainant appeared in the witness box and stated that a few days ago he asked his master (Mr. Brandon) to pay the wages due to him for one month and eight days. Mr. Brandon refused to pay the money and struck the complainant with his clenched first and also kicked him. Mr. Brandon : Did you not say that you would sell my *chatties* if I did not pay your wages ? No. I did not say so. Did you not in a most impudent manner lock the cook-room in which all my pots were kept and take its key with you ?—I locked the cook-room, but I did not keep the key with me ; it was left on the table. Mrs. Cartledge was next called as a witness but she deposed that she did not see Mr. Brandon striking the complainant, whom she heard abusing Mr. Brandon in very foul language on the day in question. Mr. Brandon in his defence stated that the complainant locked his cook-room and refused to deliver him the key of the same, the complainant being drunk at the time. Mr. Brandon emphatically denied the charge of assault and said that he had not even touched the complainant, who had behaved in a most rude manner towards him. The Magistrate dismissed the case, remarking that there was not a shadow of evidence to sustain the charge.

WEDDING AT KARACHI.—The marriage of Miss Mabel McIver and Mr. E. C. Pottinger, R.A., was celebrated on Wednesday, the 5th, at St. Andrew's Church. By half-past four, the time appointed for the ceremony, the Church was full of people, and shortly afterwards the bride, followed by her two little nieces as bridesmaids, came up the aisle on the arm of her brother, Mr. Charles McIver. She looked extremely well in a very pretty dress of white satin trimmed with orange blossoms and a tulle veil and orange blossom wreath. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white China silk and hats covered with drawn silk, the same as their dresses. After the ceremony Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played with great spirit by Mrs. Watson, and the bride and bridegroom left the Church in a carriage drawn by four Artillery horses with two of the R. A. Officers on the box and two riding postillion-wise on the near horses. The wedding party assembled at the house of Mr. D. McIver, and, after the large collection of handsome presents had been duly admired, Mr. James, the Commissioner, proposed the health of the young couple in an excellent speech in which he referred to the great military reputation of the bridegroom's great uncle, and said he felt sure that Mr. Pottinger would follow in the steps of his illustrious relative. Mr. James also said that the latter had been specially noted for his modesty and his pluck, but that the bridegroom had shown a great deal of the latter quality and not much of the former in carrying off from Karachi one of its most charming unmarried ladies. The Commissioner also spoke of the great affection and respect with which all the inhabitants of Karachi regarded Mrs. McIver and her family. The health of the bride and bridegroom was then drunk with loud cheers. Mr. Pottinger thanked the assembled company for the hearty way in which they had responded to the toast, and added : "in spite of what the Commissioner has said my modesty prevents me saying any more." This announcement was greeted with much cheering and laughter. After the bride had changed her wedding dress for a pretty brown travelling one, the young couple drove off to the house of Mrs. McIver, which had been given up to them for the time being. They left for Apozai to spend the honey moon.—*Sind Gazette.*

LECTURE AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE Rev. H. Whitehead, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, delivered an Address in the Indo-British Institution, on Tuesday afternoon, on the "Claims of Christ." The Rev. W. E. Scott, Acting Archdeacon, presided, and there was a fair gathering of educated natives and others. The lecturer introduced his subject by observing that it required only a superficial view of Christianity to convince any earnest mind that it was not a thing to be ignored or quietly set aside. The wonderful personality of Christ gives him a right to the attention of the world ; while the history of His religion shows that it has its roots deep down in human nature, as otherwise it could not have triumphed over such powerful and manifold opposition. These facts might not in themselves prove that Christianity is true, but they prove at any rate that it deserves examination. The "Claims of Christ" were distinguished by three general characteristics. They were personal, universal, exclusive. Christ did not profess to found a system of belief or morality, but to reveal his own divine personality ; He did not announce himself as the Redeemer of any one nation or race, but of all mankind ; and He claimed to be the only Saviour of men. Passing on to the nature of the claims themselves, Jesus Christ claimed the absolute devotion of the heart. He claimed also the unreserved submission of the will, the intellect, and faith of mankind, summing up this claim in one remarkable sentence : "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life." He claimed, moreover, the adoration and the worship of mankind as their God, and this in the fullest sense. If he had been a Pantheist, this might have meant little or nothing ; but He was not a Pantheist, and so the question to be determined is simply this—Did Jesus Christ really make this claim ? It will be seen that he did make the claim deliberately and solemnly from the following considerations : He claimed, as all know, to be the Messiah of Jewish prophecy, in other words to be a divine person. The claim to be God was again involved in his other claims, namely, to be Judge of the world, to forgive sins, to be Lord of the heart, the will, and the intellect of mankind, and to be the supreme object of faith. He, moreover, repeatedly claimed in direct terms equality with God ; and on one memorable occasion accepted the title of God, "My Lord and My God." For corroboration of this view of the claims of Christ, we have the witness of His Apostles, whom, it should be remembered, He had specially trained to continue His teaching after He had left the world. We possess their writings, and it is evident from them that the Apostles believed Christ to be God, called him God, taught that He was God, and worshipped Him as God, and this in spite of the circumstance that such a doctrine endangered their lives, ran counter to their Jewish susceptibilities, and, if anything, retarded the progress of the Gospel. If the claim made by Christ was not true, then He was either deceiving or deceived : a supposition which even those hostile to Christianity have emphatically disclaimed. On the other hand a practical duty followed from the very possibility that the claim of Christ may be true, namely that of candid and honest enquiry.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

ON the 19th November last, an information was filed by Tribhowandas Purbhoodas, a *mehta* in the service of Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Cutchee Memon merchant, charging Oomer Hamid, under section 193 of the I. P. C., with intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, that is to say, in High Court suit No. 483 of 1888, instituted against him for the recovery of an amount of Rs. 5,000, for which he had passed a promissory note, by an affidavit filed by the accused, as defence to the suit, he said :—I say that towards the satisfaction of the moneys alleged to be due on the two promissory notes sued upon, I have supplied to the plaintiff at different times and places various sorts of goods and merchandise, the value whereof considerably exceeds the amount of the said notes . . . . That if proper accounts of the dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and me are taken under the direction of this Honourable Court, a large sum of money will be found due by the plaintiff to me. When the suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Parsons, the accused "was unable to substantiate his aforementioned allegations," and a decree for the full amount claimed, with interest and cost, was passed against him in consequence. The affidavit detailing the above circumstances had been made before Mr. Justice Bayley with the object of inducing the learned judge to transfer the cause from the Summary Suits list in which it had been entered and accepted to the list of Long Causes, which was done on the strength of the said affidavit the accused had made and sworn. Subsequent to the passing of the decree by Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Bayley was applied to for sanction to prosecute the accused. It was accorded by his Lordship by a Judge's order, dated the 5th September, 1889 ; but as the accused "soon after left Bombay and absconded to Jeddah, no proceedings could be taken against him under the said sanction. On the 17th November, his Lordship granted a fresh sanction . . . The accused was expected to arrive in Bombay by the s. s. Tanjore from Jeddah, and unless he was arrested under a Magistrate's warrant, there was an apprehension of his "escape to Cutch and avoid his arrest." The warrant was issued, with instructions that, in the event of its execution, the accused was to be bailed out in the sum of Rs. 250.

At the final hearing of the case before Mr. Richardson, the Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr, Bhaishunker, of Messrs, Bhaishunker, and Kanga, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, whilst the accused was defended by Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, solicitors. The evidence for the prosecution having already been recorded at the previous hearings, Mr. Nicholson addressed the Court. Mr. Nicholson's contention was, that had the commission, &c., desired by the accused been issued to Calcutta by Mr. Justice Parsons it would have been abundantly proved by his client that the allegations he had made in his affidavit were substantially correct. Moreover, had the learned Judge the least doubt that the accused had made his affidavit with the object of intentionally tendering false evidence in a judicial proceeding, he would have at the time of passing the decree made the order for his prosecution. It would further be observed that no such order was passed by the Judge trying the case, but one was subsequently obtained from Mr. Justice Bayley who had been attending to Chambers' matters, and by whose order the suit was transferred from the Summary Suit list to that of the Long Causes. In concluding his able address, Mr. Nicholson pointed out the fact, for the consideration of the Magistrate, that if Mr. Justice Bayley had been conversant with the merits of the proceedings to the same extent Mr. Justice Parsons was, that learned Judge would never have accorded the sanction as a matter of common sense.

The Magistrate thought there was no clear evidence before him to show that the accused had the "intention" to give false evidence in judicial proceeding ; therefore, the accused was ordered to be discharged.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CIVIL *vs.* MILITARY.

THIS return match will be played to-day (Friday) on the Cooperage at 5-15 p.m., when the following teams will take part in the game :—

CIVIL (Colors).		MILITARY (White).
C St Paul	back	Bombr Mason
M F Reid	¾ backs	Lt Tudor, R A
P Fischer		Lt Walpole, R E
E Waller		Bombr Ward
C La Touche	¼ backs	Gr Langton
G E Hewitt		Gr Smith
C H Ross	Forwards.	Lt Cookson, R A
W C Symes		Lt Bell, R A
C K Fairless		Lt Parsons, R A
A B Truefitt		Lt Tudor, R E
J M Anderson		Lt Watling, R E
R R Owen		Lt Chitty, 5th Bo L I
J A Milne		Gunner Walker
D F Vines		Gunner Parker
P Clark		Pte Howden, K O Y L I

Reserve—C. Brierly

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TEBACHER AND Co., Bombay.

THE ROYAL BETHROTHAL IN HYDERABAD.

THE *Deccan Standard* gives the following account of the bethrothal of H. H. the Nizam's elder sister with Nawab Imam Jung Khurshed-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, (elder son of Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.) :—

From an early hour of the day, people began to assemble at Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah's palace, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon the spacious halls, verandahs, terraces, and court-yards of this extensive mansion were filled with the relations, friends, servants and dependants of the Shums-ul-Omra family, all dressed in their gayest and best.

At about 4 o'clock the members of H. E. the Minister's staff and other officers arrived, and were received at the *Dewan Khana* with the most marked cordiality by the officials of Sir Khurshed Jah. The arrival of H. E. the Minister's 'party' was the signal for the commencement of the nautches. Soon after their arrival, Sir Asman Jah himself arrived. His Excellency was received at the outer gate by Mr. Syed Mahmood, A. D. C. to Sir Khurshed Jah, and was conducted by him to the *Mobarruk Mahal*, where Sir Khurshed Jah was staying at the time. On being informed of the advent of Sir Asman Jah, Sir Khurshed Jah rose from his seat, stepped forward, and receiving his noble cousin at the door, took him to his place inside.

Soon after the arrival of Sir Asman Jah, the bridegroom, Nawab Imam Jung Khurshed-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, dressed in muslin and bending beneath the weight of jewels and flower-garlands, issued out of the *Mobarruk Mahal*, and entering the *Dewan Khana*, took his seat on the *musnad*, placed in the centre of the hall. The bride-groom is about 35 years of age, handsome, vigorous, and robust. He was followed by Nawab Sir Asman Jah. The rigid simplicity of His Excellency the Minister was remarkable among the rich and gay apparel of his brother nobles. After him, came Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, who was dressed in a muslin tunic, tight to the waist, and descending thence in thickly gathered robes to the feet. The jewels however would be well worth a King's ransom. Then come Nawab Ekbal-ul-Dowlah Vicarul-Omra, Bahadur, accompanied by his eldest son, Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk. He was attired in a long *shirvani* of cloth-of-gold, the colour of which harmonized with his complexion. A long *har* of a double row of pearls hung round his neck. Except his *har*, he had no other ornament about him. But the *har* was worthy of the lord of *Fulucknumma*. (Fulucknumma cost the Nawab something like 20 lacs.) Him followed the youthful and handsome Nawab Zuffar Jung Shums-ul-Mulk, the younger son of Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah. Sir Asman Jah took his seat on the right hand of the bridegroom, on a separate cushion and on the left were Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah and Nawab Vicar-ul-Omra, the rest of the members of the family taking their places according to their rank and seniority. Then the *taifas* resumed their singing, and the refrain of the song "Mobarruk—mobarruk," had a thrilling effect on the audience, the spacious hall resounding with it. There was a tremendous rush at the doors, and the old and faithful servants and dependants of the family could with difficulty be prevented by the chopdars from having a peep at the happy sight within—a sight which they had not witnessed for many many long years past. One old man was noticed to have been so much affected by the sight that tears trickled down his cheeks as he repeatedly muttered to himself the word "Mobarruk."

After a short while, Nawab Zuffer Jung left the *mujlis* and taking his seat in the *Jalukhana* in front of the gate, marshalled out the procession and afterwards himself joined the procession in his proper place. The procession was led by the chief *Nakib*, mounted on a snow-white horse. He was followed by a batch of dancing girls, who walked on, singing merrily all the way. They were followed by a number of Sir Khurshed Jah's officials after whom came a huge elephant bearing the sacred *Nishan*. Then followed a string of camel-sowars, about 60 or 70 in number, riding two abreast, and carrying old-fashioned and heavy-looking guns and rusty swords, dressed, probably, in the same style as their predecessors used to do in the days of the Great Tai Jung. Then followed Nawab Vicar-ul-Omra's smart-looking cavalry. After these, came the cavalry of Sir Khurshed Jah silver. They were followed by the Regular Paigh Infantry of Sir Khurshed Jah, after whom came, dancing and skipping along impetuously, the Arabs and Rohillas, irregular in everything except in their fiery war-song. After the war-song of the Arabs were heard soft dulcet strains of the dancing-girls. These choristers were succeeded by members of the *Anali* Dufaur, mostly Hindus, followed also by a batch of *nautchnis*. Then came in order the members of the family, His Excellency as Prime Minister having been commissioned to receive the Bridegroom's party at His Highness's palace. Each member of the Shums-ul-Omra family was preceded by a batch of dancing-girls. First came Nawab Vicar Jung, nephew of Sir Khurshed Jah, accompanied by his suite. Then came Nawab Ozam Jung, another nephew of Sir Khurshed Jah. He was followed by Nawab Zuffer Jung Shumsh-ul-Mulk and staff. After him came Nawab Vicar-ul-Omra and his son Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, together with their suite. Then came Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, surrounded by his *Jaghirdars*, staff-officers, *chopdars*, and *mirdhas*, or attendants, bearing massive gold and silver sticks, or clubs covered with chased silver or gold. Last came the Bridegroom, mounted on a richly caparisoned horse with an attendant on each side waving over him the jewelled *Morchas*, or fans of peacock feathers, another holding a big umbrella over his head and numberless chopdars and mirdhas with silver and gold sticks surrounding him.

It was 8 o'clock when the Bridegroom reached the Durbar Hall in the Chowmahalla palace, the procession having started at sun-set. The distance between Sir Khurshed Jah's palace and the Chowmahalla palace is more than a mile. Both sides of the road were filled with people of all descriptions and every verandah, balcony, terrace—in fact, every vantage ground—was crammed to overflowing. It was a novel thing to see Sir Kurshed Jah and other nobles of the highest rank proceeding on foot, and probably most of the people were drawn to the place to witness this sight alone.

The road was full of mud, there having been some some showers of rain before the procession started, but the unpropitious weather did not damp the spirit or enthusiasm of the noble pedestrians,, who rejoiced in the pump of the Old World customs. Arrived at the Chowmahalla palace, the Bridegroom and party were received in ancient form on behalf of His Highness. The scene here was truly magnificent. The grand Durbar Hall, the roof of which is supported by triple row of arches and pillars, was brilliantly lighted with chandeliers, and the whole of the extensive floor, as also the outer verandah, was covered by carpets over which white muslin was spread. In the centre of the floor was placed for the bridegroom a white cushion covered by cloth of gola and pillars covered with the same material. On the bridegroom taking his seat, the other nobles took their places according to their rank, while the rest of the party seated themselves wherever they could, there being no lack of accommodation in these wide, noble Halls. Shirvanis of satin and cloth-of-gold, turbans of the brightest and gayest colours, and scarfs of the richest materals mingled together in the greatest profusion. This brilliant array in which hues seemed to blend with a strangely gorgeous harmony, was thrown into stronger relief by the snow-white coverings and carpets of the floor. Order being established the *nautches* commenced, different companies of dancing-girls performing before different groups. While the *nautches* were yet going on, H. E. the Minister made his appearance dressed in the same simple style as before, but in a different costume, and took his seat again on the right hand of the Bridegroom, as he did at Sir Khurshed Jah's palaces. After witnessing the performances for some time the premier nobles Sir Asman Jah, Sir Khurshed Jah, and Nawab Vicar-ul-Omra retired into their private rooms, each of them having separate retiring rooms in the Chowmahalla Palace), the nautches continuing, and the rest of the company remaining in their places. At about 12 o'clock, another interesting event took place. The ladies of Sir KhurshedJah's family, according to a good old custom, came, in closed *mianas* and in grand procession, to visit the Ladies of His Highness' Zenana. The procession was almost the same as the Bride-groom's so far as the military display was concerned.

The ladies were headed by Lady Vicar-ul-Omra, in the unavoidable absence, from indisposition, of Lady Sir Asman Jah. (Lady Sir Asman Jah and Lady Vicar-ul-Omra are sisters of His Highness.)

At about 1 o'clock in the morning, his Highness, who, in accordance with ancient custom, did not make his appearance at the Durbar Hall, summoned to his presence the Bride-groom and the Nawabs Sir Asman Jah, Sir Khurshed Jah, Vica-ul-Omra, Zuffer Jung, and Sultan-ul-Mulk. These nobles, on presenting themselves before His Highness, offered their *nuzurs*, which being accepted, His Highness presented to the Bridegroom costly robes and a gift of jewellery, such as *sirpesh, bajubund, necklace*, &c., after which the party returned to the Durbar Hall and attended the *nautches* again. In the meantime the ladies in the *zenana*, aided by their visitors, performed the religious ceremonies which brought the *mangni* to a close.

At about 2-30 a. m., the Bride-groom and party left the Chowmahalla Palace, returning in the same order and with the same pomp as they had come.

MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following further sums have been subscribed in aid of the above fund :—

	Rs.
Mr. Ramjee Purshotum	100
Mr. Purshotumdas Jeewa	101
Mr. Mooljee Mungul	125
Mr. Curumsey Khetsey	101
A Sympathiser	225
Mr. Shunkarprasad Huriprasad Desai	225
Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel	100
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albless and Sons	100
Total Rs.	1,077
Amounts previously subscribed "	5,428
Grand total Rs.	6,505

The following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.
Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co.	100
Mr. Munjee Nathoobhoy	150
Mr. Noormahomed Jerazbhai	100
Messrs. Volkart Brothers	150
Messrs. Ersthausen and Co.	150
Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co.	100
Mr. Ludhabhai Chuttoo	60
Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel	100
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albless and Sons	100
Total Rs.	1,010

Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit has subscribed Rs. 250 to this Fund, and not Rs. 200 as published yesterday.

TALAKCHAND MANEKCHAND,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Hon. Secretaries, the Mahuwa Relief Fund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 13.

Cummins, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Infy, H C, on leave, from Jalna.
Stopford, Lt, Bo Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Grant, Lt, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Ker, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 13.

Hingstone, Major, Beng, 10th B I, to rejoin Regt, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 14th August, 1891.

1. The first of a course of lectures by Captain E. C. N. Smith, R. A., Gunnery Instructor at Colaba, "On the Defence of a Coast Fortress," will be given to-day at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters. The lecture will begin punctually at 9-15 p.m. Every member should endeavour to attend. Dress : Officers, mess dress, white or blue ; Non Commissioned Officers and Gunners, khaki or civilian dress.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 14th August, 1891.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 15th instant, and every alternate Saturday, at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.
2. The annual report having been published, copies may be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging, on Saturday morning, at the Kennedy sea face.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

1. Copies of the "Bombay Rifle Club" Rules are now ready and may be had by applying to the Sergeant-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Maj. &
Adjt, B. V. R

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay) MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H E the Commander-in-Chief :—Capt P W J Le Gallais, 8th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp vice Major P L Clowes, 8th Hussars, resigned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate :—Lieut T A F R Oldfield, S C, Sqn Officer, 5th Bo Cavy, for one year.

The following native promotions are made :—3rd Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Dhondu Ghorpuray to be Subhedar ; and Quarter-Master Havaldar Dulaji Parrab to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Ramji Sable, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Sec of State for India to return to duty :—Surg H. Herbert, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Sec of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Lieut C H Lewis, Indian Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate ; and Lieut Col M W Stevens, General List, Infantry, six months, private affairs.

Lieut A M Doveton, 2nd Batt Bedfordshire Reg, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captains subject to H M's approval :—Indian Staff Corps.—Lieuts W A M Wilson, A H G Kemball, G D Atkinson, and A Wilson.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev S. Leigh-Lye, B.A., Chaplain of Nusseerabad, is allowed six months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

The following appointment is made :—The Rev W A Dickins, M.A., to officiate as Chaplain of Nusseerabad on being relieved at Ahmedabad.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Biwalkar, Mamlatdar and second class Magistrate, taluka Pen in the district of Kolaba.

Lieut B P S Rooke, 5th Bo Cavy, is appointed to act, pending further orders, as Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt C F Grantham ; he is also appointed a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonment of Jacobabad, and a Justice of the Peace within, and for, the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Lieut B P S Rooke is also appointed to be Supt of Bazars for the Cantonment of Jacobabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Capt A L B Hughes, acting Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate of the first class, Ahmedabad, with power to try summarily the offences referred to in Clause (a) of sec. 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and abetments of, and attempts, to commit, any of the offences.

A'zam Datto Mahadev, acting head Karkun of taluka Athni in the district of Belgaum, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

A'zam Deumal Metharam, acting Head Munshi of taluka Sakrand in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr Krishnaji Sakharam has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusaval in the Khandesh District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Bhagwantrai Lalubhai, Mahalkari of petha Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

A'zam Krishnarao Anant, acting Head Karkun of taluka Chikodi in the district of Belgaum, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr Motiram Bhawanidas has been appointed Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jambusar in the Surat District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Rajana Lukaji to act as Supt of Panchgani during the absence of Mr J F De Joss, or pending further orders.

Mr W A Wallinger, sub-divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, has passed the examination for Forest Officers.

Mr Wallinger passed the examination in subject No 1, in Marathi.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Sorabji Padamji, C S, first assist Collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Bgde-Surgn G A Maconachie, M D, C M, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for two months and one day from 19th Sept to Mr H A Acworth, C S, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Karpur Shrinivasrao, B S C, L C E, Assist Engr, third grade, has passed the examination prescribed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,463 tons, Captain G Jacob, sailed yesterday for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,420 tons, Captain T Sheldrick, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr B F Craw ley as cabin and 5 deck passengers.

THE MacIver Line s s Cuba, 1,301 tons, Captain E M Boyle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following pasal sengers :—Mr Haslam, Mr Lobb, Miss Lobb, Lt-Co and Mrs Teed, Miss Teed and four deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Drumond	1904	Harrison	A	F Muir & Co
" King Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C	B & P S N Co
" La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala ..	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
SSKt. Companion	2542	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
" Kaveri	..	Nacoda.....	O	Shepherd & Co
" Taif.....	878	Hannah	P	Hajee Cassum

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3S a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

		No.	
S.S. Pekin	2133 Harris	1	P & O S N Co
" Idar	2 95 Hughes	2	Bates & Co
" R Rubattino.	3044 Merello	3	F Bozzoni.
" Cathay.....	1873 Symons	5	P & O S N Co
" Newcomen ..	1352 Hansen.....	9	K Nixon & Co
" Kt. of St. John	2248 Billett	10	K Nixon & Co
" W. Hall	2620 Buck.....	13	E Bates & Co
" Tanjore.....	1402 Raffin	13	H Cassum
" Alderly	1961 Davies.....	16	Beyts Craig & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

I M S Clive .....3570.....Falle .....Indian Marine.
Port Trust Carsson..200...(C P Prince's Dock)...Bombay Port Trust.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Ellora (s)	Sheldrick....	Calcutta, &c.
13	H. M. S. Lapwing.	Galloway....	Colombo, Aug 6.
	Cuba (s)	Boyle.....	Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes.....	Persian Gulf.
	H. M. S. Marathon	Hill.....	Trincomalee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Alderley, for Hull and Dunkirk.
" Umballa for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Surat, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
9	Landaura s	Magenis .....Bombay, July 25.
	Sirsa s	Thurston.....Singapur, July 28.
	Cape Corrientes s...	Drake .....Shields (Tyne), June 6.
	Congo, bq.....	Hausen .....Natal, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

August 9.—Steamers Pentakota, Nadir, Java, Legislator, and Japan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
11	Selene s	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—120 barrels lubricating oil, The Vacuum Oil Co ; 109 kegs paint, and 2 barrels colour, E Keekabhoy ; 4 cases silvered plate glass, S Essajee ; 23 cases colour, M A Hoosen ; 250 boxes soap, N P Nathan and Sons.

Newcomen s—100 boxes tinplates, T Adumjee ; 100 kegs Epson salt, L Abercrombie and Co ; 125 ..... ; 50 cases bottles ..... Tyabjee Shapoorjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—20 bales foolscap paper, H Joewabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—112 cases provisions, oilmenstores &c, A N and C S Co-operative Socie y.

Ebro s—10 cases stationary, &c, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

Chyebassa s—6 cases soap, D R Dady and Co ; 4 cases soap, J Allarakhia.

Oriental s—40 cases

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on SUNDAY next, the 16th inst nt. a PORTION of the FREERE ROAD between CARNAC BRIDGE and MODY BUNDER, will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC during such time as the Taboot Procession is passing.

W. H. WILSON., Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 13th August, 1891.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY,

London, August 10 to 17, 1891.

PATRON—H. M. THE QUEEN.

President—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE CONGRESS will be organised in Two Divisions and Ten Sections, viz.: Division I. Hygiene in nine sections (1. Preventive Medicine; 2. Bacteriology; 3. Relation of the Diseases of Animals to those of Man; 4. Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood; 5. Chemistry and Physics in Relation to Hygiene; 6. Architecture in Relation to Hygiene; 7. Engineering in Relation to Hygiene; 8 Naval and Military Hygiene; 9. State Hygiene). Division II.—Demography—(Demography, Health Statistics, and Industrial Hygiene).

Full particulars and sectional programmes will be forwarded on application to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

All persons interested in the work of the Congress are eligible to become members on payment of One Pound Sterling (apart from any subscription which may be made by them to the Congress Fund) enabling them to receive a copy of the Transactions.

Contributions will be received by the above firms.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL, PYRAMID AND BAGATELLE BALLS.

THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS

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The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY,

AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

CONTENTS:—

PAGE.
1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—LATEST TELEGRAMS.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4-5 THE WEEK—LATE NEWS.
6 INDIAN SPORTING NEWS: The Presidential Cricket Match.
7 Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona—Association Football—MILITARY NEWS—Arrival of the Flagship Marathon.
8 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Floods in Northern India—Dacoity and Murder—News from Hyderabad—Bombay Presidency Rifle Association—Bombay Infantry Mess Dance.
9 The Bank of Bombay—The Chamber of Commerce and the Silver Question.
10-11-12 Bombay Legislative Council.
13 The Indian Midland and its Projected Extensions.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Indian Budget in Parliament—Government and Hospitals for Infectious Disease.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Statues of Bombay—The Boiler Bill.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The University Senate—The Latest French Book About India.
17 LEADING ARTICLE: The Administration of Indore.
18 The Draft Building Bye-laws—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee—The Finances of Kashmir.
19 Courtship in Ancient India—The Bombay Veterinary College.
20 Bombay Municipal Corporation.
21 A Big Law Machine—BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH—BURMA.
22 MISCELLANEOUS—Railway Traffic Returns—The Opium Revenue.
22-23 ARMY ORDERS: Bombay Army Orders—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Provincial Gazettes—Central Provinces Gazette—Fort St. George.
24 Provincial Gazettes—Shipping Intelligence—The Weather.
25-26 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
27-28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 13.

THE monsoon, so far, has been generally light as well as late in this presidency; but a sufficiency of rain has fallen in many of the up-country districts, and a superabundance in some, and harvest prospects may be taken as favourable upon the whole. Trade in all directions remains without animation; and the quite exceptional cheapness of Money continues to be a noticeable feature even in this dull season of the year. A moderate business in the aggregate has been done in Cotton by local spinners; but purchases for export have been upon a very small scale. The Wheat and Seed markets have been steady in tone throughout the week, but without much doing in either. In presence of falling Silver, rates of Exchange have been weak and declining; but they have latterly recovered from the lowest point touched, and close on last Thursday's level for Bank Bills, and 1-32d. lower for Private Paper. Government Paper is unchanged in Four Per Cents The demand for tonnage has increased, and the Freight market has been firm in tone at advancing rates. Less has been doing in Imports during the past week than previou-ly, and the arrival business is still slow; but prices generally are maintained.

MONEY.—There was nothing in the state of trade (which continued very quiet not to say dull) nor any outside influences, to affect the position of Money during the week ending last Saturday, and accordingly the Presidency Bank's statement of Affairs issued on Monday, though it showed a decrease of 7¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance since the date of the previous Return, making it stand at 324¼ lakhs, disclosed no important change in any item. The most noticeable changes were an increase of 4½ lakhs in Loans, and an addition to Public Deposits; but a small decrease in Private deposits was counterbalanced by a falling off to the same extent in Bills Discounted, leaving a net increase in the trade demand of about 4½ lakhs. Meantime the position of the market is unchanged, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 2 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day with a steadier feeling at an advance of 1-32d in Thursday's final rates for Bank remittance, but with buyers of three months' sight Credits for the mail at 1s. 5 17-32d. The closing rates for the present mail were 1s. 5 9-16d. for Credits, and, in one direction, 1s. 5 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 5⅝d. for Demand. Telegraphic for next year's transfer was 1s 5 17-32d. to 1s. 5 9-16d. The market was slightly quieter on Saturday, both Bank remittance and Credits having been 1-32d lower than they closed at on Friday evening; but beyond a transaction in Telegraphic, between Banks, no business whatever transpired either way. The quotation for Bank Telegraphic, for January transfer, was 1s. 5½d. On Monday the market was quiet. A fair amount of Bank Demand was sold in the morning at 1s. 5 11-32d, but the rate afterwards became doubtful. Scarcely any Merchants' Bills came out, and buyers of three months' sight Credits at 1s 5½d. did not find many offering. Bank Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 5 7-16d. for December, and 1s. 5 15-32d. for January transfer. Opening on Tuesday with an unsettled feeling, the market was quiet with a weak tendency. After some Bank Demand had been placed at 1s. 5 9-32d., the rate settled down to 1s. 5½d. at which a small amount of Telegraphic was also given; but these rates were subsequently lost, and the market closed at 1s. 5 7-32d. for Demand and 1s. 5 3-16d. for Telegraphic. Creditts declined 1-32d. from the first quotation; but only in Bank remittance was there any business to speak of doing. Yesterday the market opened weak, with 1s. 5⅜d. for Bank three months' sight Credits, 1s. 5 3-16d. but an enquiry setting in for remittance, Demand were for a time lost. The market steadied, however, thereafter, and closed with the opening rates for Banks quoted with a possibility of 1-32d. better, and 1s. 5⅝d. for Credits going in one direction only. Some Bills were placed, in the earlier part of the day, at 1s. 5 13-32d. for September delivery; and a very moderate amount of Bank remittance was taken at 1s. 5 3-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s 5 7-32d for Demand, ready. This morning the market opened at an advance of about 1-16d. on yesterday evening's rates, and during the day further improved to our quotations. A fair amount of Telegraphic at 1s. 5 5-16d. and Demand at 1s. 5⅜d. has been done between Banks; and a moderate amount of Private Bills at 1s. 5 15-32d. to 1s. 5½d., for new delivery. The market closed steady with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 5 7-16d. for December, and 1s. 5½d. for January transfer.

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 5 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Do.	4	do.	1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5½d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 5⅜d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5 5-8d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Francs	3	do.	1·84¼	"
Do.	6	do.	185¾	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 12th August 1891	Rs.	25,93,000
Silver received during the week	"	18,000
	Rs.	26,16,000
New coin paid during the week	"	1 0,000
	Rs.	25,16,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	2,000
	Rs.	25,18,000
Last week	"	26,17,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet last Friday as to the amount of business passing, but firm in tone, and Thursday's rates for Fours of 107 13-16 for cash, 107⅞ for next settling day at the end of this month, and 107 7-16 for September were maintained to the close, with buyers for both the accounts at the rates. On Saturday the market was steady for Account, though with but little doing, at Friday's rates, but the price for Money receded to 107 11-16: buyers, however, having come forward, 107 13-16 was again the cash price at closing. The market was a little weak for Money on Monday and 107⅞ was quoted for Fours until near the close, when 107 13-16 was again named; but Saturday's rates for Account were maintained in a quiet though steady market. On Tuesday a weak feeling again prevailed, and rates for Fours gave way 1-16 per cent. in all positions, the feeling, however, having been steady at the decline, closing quotations having been 107⅞ per Money, 107 9-16 for the settling day at the close of this month, and 107⅞ for the September account. These rates were quoted all day yesterday; but there were buyers in the market thereat, both for Money and Account, and the feeling was firm at closing. The same firm tone has prevailed to-day, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours has been established, all round, closing rates being 107 13-16 for cash, 107⅞ for the end of this month, and 107 7-16 for the September account. 4½ per cents. have been nominal throughout the week, 106 being named at closing.

Five per cent Municipal Loan is one per cent. higher at 111. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 104.

SHARES, in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, have been quiet when not actually dull during the past week and prices, in presence of the state of the Bombay Yarn market, have ruled in buyers' favour in most cases where any movement has taken place. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we note a decline of Rs. 40 each in Khatao Muccoonjee and Western India Mill shares; of Rs. 30 in Bombay United; of Rs. 20 each in Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, and Jevraz Balloo; of Rs. 17½ in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15 each in Alliance and Bombay Cotton, and of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, Soonderdas, Dhun, and David. On the other hand, Madras United have advanced Rs. 25; National Rs. 5; Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 3; and Leopold Rs. 2½. Cotton Press shares have been in favour and we report an advance of Rs. 40 in Prince of Wales; of Rs. 15 in Munmar; of Rs. 10 in Khangaum; of Rs. 7½ each in Hingoli and New Berar; of Rs. 5 in Mofasil; and of Rs. 2½ each in New Indian and Bombay Cotton. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 100 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 12½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Although advices have been received of some improvement at Manchester, no effort whatever has been produced here. Dealers are still willing sellers, but they have refused to make any reduction in prices of *Grey Goods* in presence of a falling Exchange and the rather better market on the other side. Meantime stocks here are increasing daily. There is little doing in *Bleached* Goods of any description, but prices show hardly any change from our last quotations. For *Turkey Red, Dyed,* and *Printed* goods there has been a very limited enquiry, and previous rates have been barely maintained. The bulk of the week's business in *Local* Goods has consisted of purchases made by Calcutta buyers. The tone of the market is very quiet, and prices have still a downward tendency. The offtake of *Imported* Goods from the bazaar during the week has been only about 2,100 packages, and of *Local* Goods some 1,800 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has again been taken to only a small extent in a quiet market; but prices show no change from those quoted last Thursday. The market for *Bombay Spinnings* is extremely dull, and rates are declining in view of the pressure to sell. Spinners are anxious to get rid of their stock, but they find no one open to purchase except a few Calcutta and Singapore buyers. Sales at Hongkong for the last week have been 3,500 bales with Exchange at Rs. 21¾. Here the Sales for the week have aggregated about 2,500 bales. We have no quotations this evening owing to native holidays.

IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.—The monthly figures wired by Reuter, to hand to-day, show the shipment of *Plain Cottons* to this Presidency during the month of July to have been over 4 million yards more than in June, but no less than 22¼ million yards less than in July last year. In *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* also, the shipments last month had been heavier than for June, but lighter, to about the same extent in the aggregate, than those for July 1890. In *Twist* there was a decrease of 50,000 lbs as against June's missions, but a like increase compared with those in the same month last year. The totals for the seven months of the present year show the large falling off of 44,300 yards in shipments of *Plain Cottons,* while *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* have been short shipped, compared with last year's missions, to the extent of 17½ million yards, and 2¾ million yards, respectively. Shipments of *Twist* have been half a million pounds in excess of those for the first seven months of 1890.

Bombay—	July 1891.	June 1890.	July 1890.
Plain Cottons...yds.	28,950,000	24,850,000	51,500,000
Colored Cottons "	3,550,000	2,300,000	5,350,000
Printed Cottons "	7,900,000	6,200,000	8,950,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,150,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	83,700,000	57,700,000	89,300,000
Colored Cottons "	6,850,000	4,500,000	6,000,000
Printed Cottons "	4,500,000	2,900,000	5,200,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,100,000	1,050,000	1,000,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	6,200,000	6,900,000	6,400,000
Colored Cottons "	950,000	950,000	900,000
Printed Cottons "	1,700,000	2,250,000	850,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,050,000	1,250,000	1,150,000

Bombay only—	7 Months 1891.	7 Months 1890.
Plain Cottons.....yds.	242,600,000	286,900,000
Colored Cottons... "	20,250,000	37,700,000
Printed Cottons... "	51,900,000	54,600,000
Twist .....yds.	8,600,000	8,100,000

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper,* and the price has advanced 4 annas per cent., but the tone of the market has been quiet. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to only a small extent on the basis of previous rates in a quiet market. *Iron* has been steady at last rates, with a moderate business passing. *Coal* is easy. Sales have been made during August [illegible] of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff ton; and some lots of Davison's West Hartley at Rs 14; also some ready Cardiff, at Rs. 14 per ton, alongside. The stock on the Bunder is increasing.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A moderate business was passing in this staple for local account when last mail left, but with hardly any demand for export, and the week closed with a quiet feeling, and less doing by the Mills, but with prices quite unchanged. On the resumption of business on Monday, no transaction took place for shippers' account, and demand from local spinners was slack, but the tone of the market was steady, and prices were put up Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; and on the following day there was a better enquiry from the Mills, and a little from exporters. Thereafter, however, demand fell off again, and only a small business was done, the market remaining steady at previous quotations. The purchases by the Mills for the week sum up about 11,000 bales, consisting chiefly of the Barsee and Karanja varieties of Oomrawuttee, of Dhollera kinds; and of Compta Ginned; while for export only about 1,500 bales of Oomra descriptions; and Bengals have been taken. The market closed steady this evening without further change in rates.

The official weather and Cotton crop reports published on Monday were, on the whole, of a favourable tenor. There had been a fall of 3 to 4¾ inches of rain in the Delhi and Cawnpore districts of the Bengal circle, improving the prospects of the crop; while at Agra sowing was making good progress, and the plants were flourishing at Beawar. There had been little rain, since the date of the last report, in the Oomrawuttee circle where a sufficiency for present wants had fallen, and the plants were flourishing in all the districts, though fine weather was needed at Khangaum and Barsee. A break in the weather was also wanted at Broach for weeding purposes; but there were intervals of sunny weather, and the Cotton plants looked well. In the Dhollera circle, sowing operations were completed at Bhownuggur, and they had begun at Dhollera itself; but in the Verrungaum district the sowing of the crop was still retarded by too much rain.

Further telegrams made known to-day are generally of a favourable tenor, reporting the Cotton plants flourishing over nearly the whole of the area. More rain was needed at Beawar; and fine weather at Khangaum. Weeding had commenced at Broach; and sowing had at length begun at Bellary. Sowing was also going on in the Dhollera circle; but a break was needed at Bhownuggur.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 158=3 9-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 148=3 11-32d.	
Do. Good	" 111=3 3-16d.	
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 169=3 25-32d.	
Do. Good do.	" 157=3 17-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 162=3¾d.	
Do. Good	" 152=3 7-16d.	
Broach, Fine	" 197=4¼d.	
Do. Good	" 178=3 31-32d.	
Belatee, Fine	" 164=3 11-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 151=3 13-32d.	
Do. Good	" 142=3 7-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine	" 185=4¼d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 173=3¾d.	
Do. Good	" 162=3½d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 162=3½d.	
Westerns, Good	" 157=3 17-32d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week	15,933	7,920	4,328
From 1st Jan. to 12th August	1,775,285	1,391,237	1,650,014
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,246	2,860	4,329
From 1st Jan. to 12th August	968,790	1,354,930	1,183,610
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	5,691	434	200
From 1st Jan. to 12th August	104,890	55,583	26,199

WHEAT has not attracted much attention from shippers during the past week, notwithstanding the tenure of the more recent advices by wire from the otherside, and only a moderate business has been passing from day to-day. Prices, however, were quite unaltered till yesterday, when an advance of half an anna per cent. in Delhi took place.

SEEDS also have been steady on most days, with business on a small or moderate scale. The price of linseed advanced half an anna per cent. at the close of last week, and the rate for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was put up one anna per cent. at the beginning of this; but otherwise there has been no movement in prices, and we quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	" 8-1-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-8-0 to " 7-9-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 6-10-0 to " 7-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	74,709	78,543	59,193
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	10,778,645	4,561,757	4,826,090
Linseed for the week	22,133	5,713	20,861
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	4,172,677	1,975,307	1,680,135
Rapeseed for the week	22,103	319	84,856
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	1,207,967	830,123	1,593,019
Gingelly seed for the week	3,427	477	660
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th August	964,139	631,940	651,834

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	7,420	37,858	119,390
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th Aug.	9,711,912	3,593,014	4,036,626
Linseed for the week	85,975	6,991	93,429
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th Aug.	3,853,094	1,651,072	1,633,979
Rape seed for the week	42,891	4,012	169,473
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th Aug.	1,121,730	63,	1,568,492
Gingelly seed for the week	...	...	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th Aug.	1,021,995	835,461	702,994

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—July 30, at Cawnpore, the wife of James Gordon, E I Railway, of a son.

HENDERSON—August 7, at Allahabad, the wife of D R Henderson, Allahabad Bank, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEATY—August 9, at Lahore, after a long illness, Caroline Ophelia, the beloved wife of Mr Frank H Beaty, aged 44 years.

BECKETT—August 7, at Murree, the dearly loved wife of H B Beckett, Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi.

BUSH—August 8, at Barrackpore, George Harrington Bush, Lieutenant, 8th Bengal Infantry, youngest son of W H Bush, Esq. Bath, England, aged 28 years.

MCGOWAN—August 6, at Quetta, of remittent fever, Agnes Gertrude, the beloved wife of E S McGowan, of the Murree Brewery Company, Limited.

ROCHE—August 7, at Kasauli, Louise Violet Olive (Toffie), only and dearly loved daughter of Surgeon-Major and Mrs Alfred Roche, aged 1 year, 1 month and 1 week.

SABONADIERE—July 18, at Colombo, Ceylon, Francis Richard Sabonadiere, aged 63 years.

WALSH—August 4, at Quetta, of enteric fever, Surgeon Charles Lawrence Walsh, Medical Staff, aged 27 years.

WINTER—August 6, at Simla, Ripon Hospital, of paralysis, the Rev Robert Reynolds Winter, for 31 years Missionary in Delhi of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, aged 55 years.

WOODS—August 4, at Quetta, of enteric fever, Surgeon Edmund McNiel Woods, Medical Staff, aged 26 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.N.C.—Your suggestions should be made to the Club Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1891.

THERE are certain departments of administration in India in which the most watchful critics of Government expenditure will not accuse them of extravagance. One is the Archæological Survey Department of Western India, the progress report of which for last year would have been a much more interesting document than it is if a moderate outlay had been incurred in illustrating it. Not much would have been required to enable Mr. Gauntlett, with the author-ities, to [illegible] would have been derived from illustrating at all events the more typical of the monuments that were visited and photographed during the tour. For in this particular tour a special type of buildings engaged the attention of the surveying party. In February last Mr. Cousens started on a tour in the Ahmednagar District, with the special object of surveying the Hemadpanti remains which abound in that part of the Deccan. The survey was left unfinished, and apparently what remains of this class of monuments in the British portion of the Deccan will suffice to occupy him in the coming cold weather, for which he has projected a long tour commencing at Boleswara, about twenty miles west of Dhond, and ending at Tringalwadi, near Igatpuri. We would suggest that as the Hemadpanti remains dominate the programme, an endeavour should be made in the report of the second part of the tour to supply a few graphic illustrations of the characteristic features of this group, which is clearly marked, and which has in it much that claims interest. The buildings belong to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and are contemporaneous with the shrines of Guzerat which mark the munificence and piety of the Selunkhi dynasty of Unhilwara—the predecessors of the Moslem kings who made Ahmedabad. It is as natural to attribute the temples and shrines of the Selunkhi period to Sidh Raj as it is to attribute the mutilation of many of them to Mahmoud Begurra, for the builder and the iconoclast alike profit by their fame in other respects, and often get credit, either for making or unmaking which strictly belongs to others. Hemadpant, however,—if there ever was such a person—may be presumedto have been a less considerable appropriator of the credit that belongs to others. He had no nucleus of fame around which greater fame than was due to him could gather. It is not even known who he was, and we have our choice between a legend which represents him as a famous physician, who got a wealthy patient to build three hundred temples as a thank-offering for a wondrous cure at Hemadpant's healing hands, and another which makes him the Dewan of one of the kings of Deogadh, long before that place had excited the cupidity of the Viceroy Mahmond Tughlak of Guzerat, and had changed its name to Dowlatabad. Either way, the story is interesting enough, and thousands of temples and wells of the particular type known as "Hemadpanti" are scattered over the country between the Bhima and the Nerbudda. They have for the most part fallen into disuse and ruin, for they have suffered from the iconoclastic zeal of competing religionists, who themselves are often singularly indifferent to the preservation of their own shrines. Mr. Cousens reminds us that all these temples cannot have been built by one man. The legend which represents them as a joint tribute to the goodness of Providence and the saving skill of Hemadpant, the medicine man only associates three hundred of these temples with his name. Safer perhaps than the most confident and picturesque of legends on the subject would be the general conclusion that these monuments were the products of a wave of religious enthusiasm which spread over the land. They sprang up in a time of peace and of relative prosperity, when Hinduism was exalting in its strength, and when its art-builders were able in leisure and in peace to give themselves to the patient adornment of the monuments of their faith. For the work is of the best. Mr. Cousens tells us of the infinite patience and labour that have been lavished upon these buildings, and in working out the endless and elaborate detail of their walls, and pillars and ceilings. At Pedgaon, which seems to be within easy reach of Dhond junction, the memorials of the two greater creeds stands in curious juxtaposition, inviting contrast between, at all events, the structural work of the Mahomedan and the Hindu builder. In the precincts of an old fort on the banks of the Bhima, which is said to have been built towards the end of the seventeenth century, there still remain the ruins of five old Hemadpanti temples—one "a perfect little gem," Mr. Cousens says,—which have stood through at least six centuries, while the encircling walls of Khan Jahan's fort have for the most part crumbled away. They knew how to build, these men whom the Hemadpant movement, whether personal or national or religious, inspired to dot the land with such enduring work. Of this Luxmi Narayen temple, of which the Archæological Surveyor writes with such enthusiasm, ample drawings have been taken, and it might be worth while to include some of these in Mr. Cousens's next report as typical of the Hemadpanti buildings generally. The abundance of graceful and carefully elaborated detail should give a certain technical value to these drawings. Mr. Cousens's report, however, shows that in archæological exploration you must not expect all strata to yield with equal abundance. District officers are expected to supply the Government with lists of the antiquarian remains, in their districts, and the entries, as may be imagined, are of varying interest. A march from Pedgaon to Karjat, east of Sriganda, resulted only in disappointment. The temple there is of no particular merit, and in other places indicated in the list the party found little of note. Needless to say the villagers are able to give little information concerning the archæological resources of their neighbourhoods. They are "*hommes de leurs clochers,*" and not always even that. Mr. Cousens mentions as an incident of frequent occurrence the answer of a villager to questions about remains in a place some eight or ten miles off, that he knew nothing about it because he had never been there. Another villager, asked about a temple only four miles away, said he had never been in the village in his life. This, as an illustration of the limitations within which the outlook of the Indian cultivator is confined, is significant. Ahmednagar yielded little to the quest for Hemadpanti buildings, and it affords Mr. Cousens a paragraph into which little that is new has found its way. But he mentions, as a fact not generally known, that Ahmednagar, where Aurungzebe died, has a claim to divide with Roza the honour of being the great Emperor's place of burial. The tomb of Aurungzebe it is true is at Roza, and so is all that remains of his body, but his heart was buried at Ahmednagar, and a large platform with a masonry tomb now covers the spot. But in both places unostentatious sepulture has been given to the great Emperor, and it is not to be wondered at that his Ahmednagar tomb has escaped the notice of most people. Mr. Cousens's notes prepare us for an interesting report next year, and we should be glad to learn that Government had consented to a modest grant being made for the inclusion of a few typical illustrations in it.

WITHIN a month of Mr. Justice Farran's entry [illegible] Coorla Mill case Mr. Justice home with a case in which the same principle was involved. The Company whose Directors were called upon, as the Coorla Directors had been in the Bombay case, to enter the name of a purchaser of shares upon the register, was that of Ball Brothers, a "family company," the proprietary of which had hitherto been confined to members of a well-known family of iron masters in the north of England. One of the two brothers having died, it became necessary under his will to dispose, for the benefit of his widow, of the shares held by him, and a conditional contract of sale was concluded with Mr. Hodgson, a gentleman of wealth and influence in the iron trade, and against whom, it will be seen, no more serious disqualification could be urged than that his name was not Bell. Meantime Mr. Hugh Bell, who combined the office of director with that of executor under the will, endeavoured to effect the transfer of the shares to his father Sir Lowthian Bell, brother of the testator, and also a director, who—and here another point of resemblance with the Coorla case will appear—offered only £5-10 per share, while Mr. Hodgson offered £6. When, then, Mr. Hodgson's offer came before the Directors, they refused to order the registration of the shares in his name, alleging that they objected to the person named in the transfer as the transferee. Mr. Justice Chitty, commenting upon Mr. Hugh Bell's part in the transaction, said that he had placed himself in a difficult position—a position in which his natural affection for his father and his desire to keep the shares in the family conflicted with his duty as executor and trustee, and he had "postponed his duty to his affection and desire." No other reason than this desire to restrict the proprietary of Bell Brothers, Limited, to members of the Bell family, can have influenced the Directors in refusing to transfer the shares to Mr. Hodgson. No objection whatever was raised to his character or circumstances, and it was not until a stage in the proceedings late enough to give the idea the appearance of an afterthought that the solicitor of one of the directors stated in an affidavit that Mr. Hodgson was a shareholder in a rival company, his connection with which was known to all the Directors. From this fact Mr. Justice Chitty drew the severe but quite warrantable inference that the Directors had put forward their solicitor to suggest as possible or conceivable a ground which was not the true ground on which they acted. The true ground, as we have already stated, was that the admission of Mr. Hodgson to the register would have been against the policy of confining the proprietary to a particular family, and this the Court held was not a valid reason. The Directors were not able even to suggest that the purchaser of the shares was, in himself, a person not fit and proper to hold them, and Mr. Justice Chitty's decision, like Mr. Justice Farran's in Bombay, emphasizes the principle that transfer must not be refused for either collateral or ulterior reasons. In each case the Directors sought to carry out a particular policy in refusing transfer—in the one case to confine the proprietary to a particular family, in the other to ensure the adoption of a particular method of agency payment by the Company.

THE late Sir John Macdonald was thought to have done a marvellous thing when he united Orangemen and French speaking Catholics in the Dominion, and even induced ultra Protestants to vote for the restitution of their estates to the Jesuits. But Sir Henry Parkes is doing almost as remarkable a thing in New South Wales. At the general election in June he was badly beaten, and he met the Sydney Parliament last month in a minority. But there is a kind of Parliamentarianism which rests upon the principle that if you have not got a majority you must make one. The New South Wales Premier has made his majority by winning over the twenty-six representatives of the Labour Party which for the first time appears as an organized group in the Sydney Legislative Assembly. In a vote of confidence provoked by a motion from the Opposition, the Labour representatives went solid for Sir Henry Parkes, and for the present the position of the old Minister and the old Ministry is assured. But a Minister who is saved by the vote of a coalition draws a bill on the future which must be presented for payment in due course. The Labour Party, without whose support Sir Henry Parkes would have been placed in a minority, have their price, and we shall soon see what it is. We should expect at an early date to hear of a demand from that side of the new South Wales Parliament for new expenditure on public works out of which the wage-earning class may profit. This, or something like it, is the beginning and the end of working men's politics in the Australian colonies, and colonial finance is bending under the burden of a public works policy stimulated by pressure from men who think it is the duty of the State to "keep things going" in the labour market. Sir Henry Parkes has already intervened in the labour war, endeavouring to bring about an understanding between the Pastoralists and the Shearer's Union, but as the former insist on the rights of non-unionists being respected it looks very much like an attempt to establish compatibility between incompatibles. However, the veteran New South Wales statesman is astute, and it is possible that he may accomplish as great things as Sir John Macdonald did in uniting conflicting interests.

THE Reay Museum at Poona, which so far is the most tangible outcome of the movement towards industrial revival which has been started in the capital of the Deccan, is able to give a satisfactory report of the first year of its existence. It is a sale-room as well as a museum; it is intended to give help on the commercial as well as on the technical side to Indian industries, and the report before us shows that it has already brought makers and buyers into relationship. The number of articles exhibited is now little short of ten thousand, or more than twice as many as there were a year ago. About three thousand persons paid an anna admission fee, and sales were effected to the value of over Rs. 4,000. The business side of the institution is not, however, fully shown in the direct sale transactions, which it will be seen were not important. But the Committee say that exhibiting manufacturers are

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RESULT OF THE WALSALL ELECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Polling took place yesterday at Walsall for the election of a Member of Parliament in place of the late Sir Charles Forster, and resulted in the return of Mr. Holden, Gladstonian Liberal, by a majority of 538 votes over Mr. James, the Conservative Candidate.

THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The *Times* St. Petersburgh correspondent telegraphs that the distress in Russia is not sufficient to account for the stoppage of the export of rye, and says that the prohibition is considered to be a political move aimed against Germany, which depends largely for her supply of rye from Russia.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

At the Hygiene Congress yesterday it was resolved to urge all European states to make a collective enquiry into the causes of diptheria.

BARON HIRSCH'S SCHEME.

Baron Hirsch has concluded arrangements for the purchase of land in the Argentine Republic to the value of two millions sterling for the purpose of settling Jewish emigrants.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The match between Sussex and Kent was won by Sussex by 84 runs.

THE MONETARY QUESTION IN AMERICA,

NEW YORK, August 13.

It is noted here that in most business contracts the stipulations that payment shall be made in gold are increasing.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 13.

The Samana range outposts will probably be visited by the Commander-in-Chief during his cold weather tour.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

As now arranged Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will not take leave home till October. Mr T. G. Chichele Plowden, Commissioner of the Berars, it is understood, will officiate in Hyderabad during his absence.

On the return from furlough next month, Colonel Swinton Skinner will resume his appointment as Deputy Judge Advocate-General at Secunderabad. Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux, who has been officiating for him, returning to Poona. Lieutenant-Colonel Sheppard takes charge of the sixth circle at Allahabad.

RAJA AMAR SINGH AT GILGIT.

Raja Amar Singh of the Kashmir Council of Regency has arrived at Gilgit.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DURAND'S DEPARTURE.

Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] left for Simla on the 7th.

PEACE AT HUNZA.

The Hunza frontier is now reported quiet, the tribesmen having withdrawn to the valley.

THE MANIPUR SENTENCES.

The following proclamation was issued at Manipur yesterday :—"It is hereby notified, for the information of the subjects of the Manipur State, that Tekendrajit Bir Singh *alias* the Senapati *alias* the Jubraj of Manipur, was in the month of June tried by Special Commission, and convicted of waging war against the Queen-Empress of India, and abetment of the murder of British officers, and was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence has been confirmed by the Government of India, and will be duly carried out. That before the same court Kula Chandra Bhagu Singh, Regent of Manipur, and Angao Sinha, the third Prince, and so called Senapati of Manipur, were tried and convicted of waging war against the Queen-Empress of India, and were sentenced to death, which sentence, by the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, the Government of India have commuted to a sentence of transportation for life with forfeiture of all property. That before the Court of the Chief Political Officer, Tongal Singh *alias* the Tongal General of Manipur, was tried and convicted for waging war against the Queen-Empress of India, and for the murder of British officers, and was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence has been confirmed by the Government of India, and will be duly carried out, and that before the same Court Wen Singh. Usaba Abongjao Singh, Yengkhoiba Chowdi, Hidai Machahal Ghan Singh, Kangdra Kumba Singh, Laisraba Dhogo Singh, Myenba Noni Singh, Nepra Machahal Trelok Singh, Mongtholba Satwal and Dhow Singh, and Sagalhimda were tried and convicted of the murder of British officers, and were sentenced to death, which sentence has been commuted to transportation during the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council, and the subjects of the Manipur State are enjoined to take warning by the punishments inflicted on the abovenamed persons found guilty of rebellion and murder.

EXECUTION OF THE MANIPUR PRINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, August 13,

Manipur 12.—The execution of the Jubraj and Tongal General is fixed for to-morrow afternoon at 4-45 o'clock. They will be hanged on the open spot of ground, near the Maharajah's polo ground, and the bazar. It is not far from where the former west gate of the city stood. 500 men of the Rifles will keep the ground this morning. The condemned were acquainted with the decision of the Government of India, and they were also informed that their sentence to death had been confirmed by the home Government.

THE "BANGOBASI" CASE.

The sureties to be accepted from among the many who volunteered for the release on bail of the accused in the *Bangobasi* case, having been settled, the Chief Justice ordered the accused to be brought up from jail this morning, and to sign their recognizance bails. There were four sets of bails; having, each of them, been bound personally in rupees ten thousand and two sureties of rupees ten thousand each or thirty thousand rupees in all for each accused. The sureties were readily offered.

ANOTHER NATIVE PAPER IN TROUBLE

An application was made this evening at the High Court to the Chief Justice for a process to issue against the proprietor and editor of the *Indian Mirror* to shew cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in reference to certain comments made in an article in yesterday's issue regarding the action of Government in prosecuting the *Bangobasi* for sedition. Standing Counsel, who made the application, stated that the article was intended to prejudice the prosecution and was a contempt of court. He quoted several English rulings to support the application. Mr. Monomohun Ghose, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the *Mirror*, notice of the proposed application having been sent to the paper, protested against the application being granted. The article was a fair comment on the proceedings in the case, and his client had in no way been guilty of contempt. The Chief Justice, while in a measure admitting that no contempt had been committed, insisted that the editor of the *Mirror* should give an undertaking that he would abstain from passing any comments whatever on the case until after the Sessions trial had concluded. Mr. Ghose protested, but to no avail; and eventually he gave the undertaking under protest, remarking that as his client was not guilty of contempt the undertaking was uncalled-for, and he did not see any propriety in the application. The matter then dropped.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

LORD HARRIS' XI. VS. LORD WENLOCK'S XI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

The disappointing turn matters took yesterday owing to the frightful state of the weather has placed this interesting match in jeopardy of terminating in a draw. Almost four hours of the playing time has been wasted by waiting for the ground to get in anything like tolerable condition. Last night as the match stood, Bombay and Madras had each completed an innings, and Bombay in its second innings had lost five wickets for 135. This left for the last day's play Bombay to complete their innings and Madras to go in for their second. The play of yesterday was an improvement on that of the first day, the fielding of the Southern Presidency being particularly noticeable. Poore at point was brilliant, and took Wilkins and Steel as neatly as could be. Rowe also distinguished himself by the neat manner in which he took Dr. Trask, whilst Bruce made a most sensational catch from Bowden-Smith, while he himself confesses he does not know how he managed to keep the leather. Wilkins was the only man yesterday who did not reach double figures, and the batting of Rhodes, Steel, Trask, and Bowden-Smith was characterised by much pretty play.

Dr. Hill and Lieutenant Usborne the yesterday's "not outs" returned the wicket shortly after eleven o'clock this morning to the bowling of Lieutenant Boome at the pavilion end, and Captain Stevens at the far end. Usborne drove Boome's first left-handed ball for three. Boome's third ball proved too much for Dr. Hill, which he played on to score of yesterday's 10. Major Von Donop took his place, but Boome in his second over got straight on his wicket and clean bowled him. He had only just scored with a two hit. The score then stood at 147 for 7 wickets. Mr. Clark then partnered Lieutenant Usborne, who was making some effective hits, and one splendid drive for four off Steven's bowling. Clark played steadily, but gave an early chance by skying the ball to Major Bruce at cover point. The hero of yesterday's big catch, made a failure of to-day as pronounced as his success of yesterday. Clark, therefore, survived and retrieved his character by immediately afterwards making a fine boundary hit off Boome. Lieutenant Usborne was next to retire. Boome caught him napping, and gave him a ball, which played up to his wickets immediately after the score reached 180. Usborne's score was 22 put together in first rate style. Mr. Raikes then went in and at noon the score stood 183 for eight wickets. Clark shortly afterwards made a brilliant cut to his left by Stevens which made up 200 at a quarter past twelve. Raikes quickly responded by cutting prettily to left for three. Mr. Clark at the next ball was given leg before wicket off Boome and retired with the top score of 34 splendidly put together—the free manner in which he handled his bat entitling him to the hearty plaudits that were bestowed upon him as he left the wicket. The score at this point stood 206 for nine wickets. Lieutenant Rogers then partnered Raikes, but the combination was short lived and Rogers succumbed to the "demon" Boome, before he had an opportunity of scoring. The innings closed about 12-30.

It will be seen that only three men failed to get into double figures, and the scoring generally was very consistent. Raikes "played like a book" and if his partner had made a stand, he would look good enough for a heavy score. This left the Madras men 236 to tie. Appended is the score :—

LORD HARRIS' ELEVEN.

Second Innings.

Col Rhodes, b Horsburgh	28
Mr Steel, c Poore, b Wintour	24
Mr Wilkins, c Poore, b Wintour	4
Surgeon Trask, c Rowe, b Boome	22
Lieut Bowden-Smith, c Bruce	31
Surgeon Hill, b Boome	10
Lieut Usborne, b Boome	22
Major Von Donop, b Boome	2
Mr F Clark, l b w, b Boome	34
Mr Raikes, not out	11
Lieut Rogers, b Boome	0
Extras	20
Total	208

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Lieut Horsburgh	135	57	10	1
Capt Stevens	95	35	5	0
Lieut Boome	133	41	10	6
Lieut Wintour	135	35	4	2
Lieut Poore	5	0	1	1

The second innings of the visitors commenced at 12-40. Captain Godden, who was dismissed for nil in the first innings, and Lieutenant Dent, who put up 18, going in to bat. The bowlers were Lieutenant Rogers and Mr. Raikes. The same bad luck that has characterized the play of the Southern Presidency throughout the match opened their second innings. Dent was caught at the first ball from Raikes at cover point by Lieutenant Bowden-Smith, Lieutenant Troup then went in to partner Captain Godden, and immediately spirited cricket followed and 10 was exhibited on the board with as many minutes. Troup made a splendid boundary hit for 4 which he immediately followed by a 3 cut off Raikes. Captain Godden was first to retire from a ripping ball off Raikes, which broke in round his legs and took his wicket. His score was 3, and the total on the telegraph board 18. Lieutenant. Rowe, the sensational batsman of Tuesday, then went in to partner Lieutenant Troup and attempted his tactics of the first day's play, but immediately proved fatal, for before he had succeeded in scoring he was neatly caught out by Dr. Trask off a ball from Rogers, which he skied. Rain then commenced to fall, which scattered the players, but within a few minutes they resumed play. Troup was in capital form, batting very freely, a leg hit—the 6 off Raikes' ball, having to be sought for in the adjacent compound. Poore after putting together 4 gave Raikes a good chance, but he was not equal to the occasion, and the next ball, however, from Raikes, disposed of Poore, who was given as leg before wicket. The total for four wickets was 30. Horsburgh was next to go in, and the partnership proved successful. They made excellent play with the bowling, hitting out freely. Horsburgh made a good boundary hit, and immediately after a big drive for six off Raike's bowling, who clean bowled him. His score was 23 containing five twos, a three, one four, and a six Lloyd was next to join Troup, and they carefully defended their wickets till tiffin time, when Troupe secured the honour of having compiled the best score of the match, namely, 52. Clark then took his wicket with a clear ball. The score then stood 88 6 wickets. After tiffin the remaining four wickets went down with startling, rapidity, twenty minutes being only occupied in terminating the game. Three of these fell to Raikes, the other being run, but Lloyd was the first to depart for a skying ball from Raikes to Rogers at long off, it was taken neatly. Lloyd went out for 10. Wintour had only made one run when he attempted to play too much forward, and was stumped by Usborn off Raike's bowling. Stevens had also a short life of it; he had not opened an account with the scorer when he was clean bowled.

By a second ball from Raikes, Bruce was the gentleman to terminate the game, being run out, after making 15, Boome carrying his bat for 3, extras 2, total 113; the same score as was compiled by the Bombay first innings. The bowling was particularly good throughout the innings, Raikes' performance being especially noticeable in the over before the final. He had one maiden, and two wickets.

LORD WENLOCK'S ELEVEN.

2nd Innings

Godden, b Raikes	4
Troup, b Clark	52
Rowe, c Clark, b Raikes, c Trask, b Rogers	0
Poore, l-b-w	4
Horsburgh, b Raikes	23
Dent, c Hill, b Steel	18
Wintour, st Usborne, b Raikes	1
Bruce, run out	15
Boome, not out	3
Lloyd, c Raikes, b Rogers	10
Stevens, b Raikes	0
Extras	2
Total	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Raikes	84	63	4	7
Rogers	45	52	2	1
Clarke	35	16	2	1

The Madras team will play Lord Harris' team at Guneshkhind on Saturday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindula left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 13.

French mail steamer Sydney arrived from Aden.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed good demand. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, Is.	5 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ per cent. „	75⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅜
Bar Silver	45½

AN APPEAL FOR AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When aspiring young natives of the Bombay Presidency have proceeded to Madras to be instructed theoretically and practically in the Agricultural College, which has been established there some years, it would appear to be high time that such an institution should also be founded in this part of India. The Western Presidency will be greatly benefited by such an institution, as there are extensive tracts of arable land in this part; it has an inexhaustible store of rich virgin soil, and there is every probability of the production of abundant crops, but the disinclination of the greater part of the well-to-do people to countenance any new innovation, and the utter helplessness of the cultivators in successfully carrying out anything calculated to their advantage, have been the chief obstacles to this part of India, deriving the wished-for benefit of an Agricultural College. Her rulers heeded not her complaints, her educated men did not enter into her feelings, her men of science could not redress her grievances, and her working people had neither opportunity nor opulence to change her bemoaning features into smiling ones. But blessed was the day when the ubiquitous Knight, Sir Richard Temple, who is all anxiety, all zeal, all watchfulness and all sympathy, held the reins of its government. Sir Richard Temple perceived the wretchedness of the ryots and at the same time the capability of the soil to yield richer harvests by the aid of agricultural science. With the shrewdness of a sound and experienced Administrator he discovered the deceptive gloss of a varnished civilisation and outward refinement concealing the inward miseries of a needy population. He carried us back to the good old times, when almost every living being on earth was truly happy in the tillage of his soil, and with a good day's work in the open field went to bed contented and calm. Sir Richard's aim was to apply the mechanical resources and scientific knowledge of this age of refinement to the primitive act, which was the only boastful occupation of our simple forefathers. The naturally wealthy soil of Western India has for years together yielded inexhaustible mines of gold, though in a crude form, but the same soil in its present exhaustion is too stubborn to yield any more. Sir Richard has blessed Poona with the gift of an Agricultural College. The Deccan now rejoices in the development of her agrarian resources in future. But unfortunately Guzerat is now in the same predicament with respect to the Deccan, as some time ago the Bombay Presidency was in with respect to Madras. Not only absolute preference is given to the Deccan, but Guzerat is utterly neglected. What has Guzerat done to deserve such a punishment? Is it because Guzerat is considered and acknowledged as resort of agriculturists from time immemorial? Is it because Guzerats' fecund land has supplied her barren neighbours with plenty when even a morsel was a real boon to them?

Confident of the superior fertility of the land of Guzerat, Anne Jabal applied for an Agricultural College of her own, but it did not succeed in making any impression on the mind of his Excellency. But while doing so she overlooked the better claims of some other places in the province. If there is any city in Guzerat that is best suited for such an institution it is not Ahmedabad but Broach. For Broach has been the chief emporium of commerce, the land of enterprise, and the mart of textile fabrics for ages. It was so even at the time when Ahmedabad took pride in being the chief city of the Mogul Empire in Guzerat. Now when Ahmedabad prides itself in the bestowal of literary lore to unpolished minds, Broach is always reckoned as the city of factories and cotton mills, which are unsurpassed by any other town of this vast province. The majestically flowing river Nerbudda, over which Broach conspicuously stands, offers peculiar advantages and facultities in its export and import trade. In addition to direct communication with this town by rail its commerce derives further advantages through ships and buttelas plying on the river. When waters of this river inundate every year to a greater or less extent, the naturally rich soil of Broach is rendered richer by the alluvial deposits being left behind by the subsiding flood. It is the only place in Gujerat whose cotton is in constant demand in the best markets. Broach cotton—notwithstanding what Mr. James says—is like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. Broach then, as the enviable repository of a fine soil, situated on an elevated tract of land, commanding the most favorable position, and as the seat of active honest industry and useful arts has already won for itself the proud name of the "Modern Liverpool" and the garden of Gujerat. The great industrial exhibition of 1866, necessitated to be held in Broach on account of the manifold advantages the city enjoys over other towns of Gujerat, has made its name particularly conspicuous in the Bombay Presidency, and it is but doing her fair justice to be favored with the establishment of an institution whose noble object Broach is the very city to fulfil.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, 11th August.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present :—Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo; Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks; Messrs. Bhagwundas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Dr. Thomas Blaney; Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanji Servai, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Diasha Eduljee Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Ekanth Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallanjee Kapadia; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Macconachie, Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nacrojee Beiramjee Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rastamjee Nasarvanjee Khory, Tribhowandass Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas; Captain W. P. Walshe; and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL QUESTION.

The Municipal Commissioner asked that precedence might be given to the consideration of a letter from the Government of Bombay on the subject of the duty of the Corporation to provide hospital accommodation for patients suffering from dangerous diseases. (The letter has already been printed in these columns.)

Mr. Kirkham said having regard to the fact that they were already in the middle of a debate, they having adjourned on the last occasion while the discussion of a proposition was in progress, he desired to know whether the request made by the Commissioner could then be acceded to. He was not aware of any rules under which a question of urgency could be considered in the middle of a debate on another subject.

The President ruled that the matter was one on which the sense of the meeting should be taken and a vote was taken with the result that the Commissioner was permitted to bring the subject forward at that stage of the proceedings.

The Commissioner said the two authorities upon whom Government had the power to call to show cause in the matter, were the Corporation and the Commissioner, but they need not call upon the Commissioner unless they chose to do so. In the present instance, however, they had taken that course. The reason of the Government requisition must be obvious to every member, but he might point out that the Corporation had closed its hospital at Grant Road and the establishment was now being maintained by Government. In the opinion of Government it was clear that the obligation under clause 61 (g) of the Act was that the hospital was not to be a temporary but a permaneut institution. That was the point at issue and it was for the Corporation to consider what answer they should give to Government before the 18th of September, for unless a reply was received by that date Government would take such action as they might think right.

Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed that a committee composed of the following gentlemen should be appointed to prepare a reply to the Government letter, namely, the President, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Blaney, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Reginald Gilbert, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Chandavarkar, Dr. Balchandra, and the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Mehta said the fact of the matter having been brought forward in its present form seems to shown that that entity talked of as Government was composed of gentlemen who were open to human frailties like themselves, or in other words, that they had lost their temper. If that should not happen to be the case then they could not explain to themselves why those gentlemen should resort to the use of what he might call such an inartistic instrument as the "bludgeon." The "bludgeon" clauses were in the Act 1872, and were repeated in the present Act, but it was always understood that Government would use the utmost discretion in exercising the powers given by those clauses. On both occasions a very great point had been made of that. But subsequent events had shown that it was not always safe to give such discretion to Government and he was confident that when the whole history of the question before them was brought [illegible] of Government it would be time for the Corporation and the outside public to form their opinion of the character of the treatment which Government in exercising its power under the "bludgeon" clauses, in what he might call a most ill advised manner was according the Corporation. Government appeared to have forgotten had taken place what with reference to the subject, and the step they had taken was certainly as ill advisedand as impolitic as it could be by a Government composed of such competent gentlemen, as formed the present Government. He concluded by proposing the appointment of the Committee who should furnish their report within ten days.

Mr. Grattan Geary seconded the motion, and in doing so said he regretted the step taken by Government. He thought it was quite unnecessary, for whether Government or whether the Corporation had to pay the paltry sum of Rs. 210 per mensem, which was about the amount involved, was not a matter of very great importance. He was sorry that Government had not refrained from exercising its "bludgeon" right on such a matter. It was to be sincerely hoped that that was not to prove only the thin end of the "bludgeon" for there were several other questions of much greater financial importance to the Government and the Corporation yet to be discussed. The Committee would be able to show the Governor in Council that there was really no desire on the part of the Corporation to avoid the fulfilment of its statutory or of its moral obligations (hear, hear). The true point at issue was not who was to pay the monthly Rs. 210, but whether the Corporation was rightly chargeable with evading a duty of humanity which they had left the Government to take up. No imputation of that kind, he was sure, could lie against the Corporation, which was always ready to do all it could even outside its statutory obligations for the welfare of the citizens, and would continue to work in the same spirit till the end of time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kirkham observed that it appeared to him that the remark that Government had lost sight of all the previous proceedings in the matter was curiously incorrect.

Mr. Mehta: I did not say all.

Mr. Kirkham: Well, then, of the previous proceedings. In continuing his remarks Mr. Kirkham said the notice which had been received from Government could only be understood by members who would do what he had done, viz. given, a couple of hours to that morning to the reading through of the admirably edited volumes of their most efficient Secretary, Mr. Barrow, with respect to the previous proceedings of the Corporation and the previous correspondence of Government on the subject. Without going into the full details of the matter at that stage he might point out that the issue which was raised in the Government letter was an issue which had been formulated by themselves which was of the most definite description, and which was bound to result in a notice of the kind received by the Corporation. He could not see that it was of the alarming or reprehensible nature which Mr. Mehta had characterised. It appeared to him to be simply an acceptance of the challenge which the Corporation themselves had given and a straightforward response to their invitation with a view to bring the matter to a definite settlement. So far as it was a straightforward acceptance of that kind he thought Mr. Mehta's feeling of gratification at the matter having come to a head were justified. The issue was most distinctly raised in their last volume of proceedings in which the Corporation "most respectfully but distinctly gave Government to understand that they did not consider it incumbent upon them by law to provide accommodation for persons suffering from dangerous diseases in ordinary times as well as in exceptional times when an epidemic prevailed." Government answered that in a letter sent by Mr. Secretary Nugent and in that latter, which appeared to him to be reasonable and fair, they met the arguments of the Corporation and suggested a compromise. Mr. Nugent in his letter admitted that the Corporation had to a certain extent made out their case, and so far Government receded from the position they had previously taken up, but they (Government) said, acting upon high medical authority which they had at their disposal, and also acting in accordance with the whole tendency of modern medical opinion, Government insisted that they must adhere to the first part of their recommendation. Government in that letter reduced the points of difference as they expressed it to a minimum, and made a certain proposal. Now the point was what was the answer of the Corporation to that proposal?—it was "recorded." What then was the position of Government in the matter? A man was found in the streets stricken with a dangerous disease and he wandered from hospital to hospital but was refused admission and died in the streets. Was not that a scandal in the face of the public and in the face of the whole civilised world? Could any Government afford to ignore a circumstances of that kind? Government accepted the challenge of the Corporation and said, "We understand your contention is that you are not bound to provide for such cases in ordinary circumstances." That then is the issue and we now call upon you to inform us of the grounds upon which you base your opinion in order that this matter may be brought to a close, and that such a scandal as has occurred may never occur again. The issue was an issue of law and in his opinion it was no use for any committee of gentlemen of that Corporation, no matter how able and eloquent they might be—and he was aware they had ability and eloquence of the highest order in that Corporation——to deal with it. The only point at issue was did the Act compel them to make provision for the accommodation of cases of dangerous diseases at all times dangerous or not? If it was their duty to make that provision surely they would not shrink from it. It was for their legal advisers to formulate their answer to Government. The whole question was one of simple law. All the rhetoric, all the feeling, and all the temper in the world would be not only misplaced but mischievous. Therefore he hoped the mover of the resolution would add words to it to the effect that the Committee was to be guided in its deliberations by the legal advisers of the Corporation. Further, he would almost go so far as to suggest that the answer to the notification should be drafted by Counsel in order that all feeling, all temper, all eloquence, all rhetoric might be distinctly and securely kept out of it. That was his suggestion, and if the mover of the original proposition would not accept it he would have to move it as an amendment; for in his opinion that was the only safe and business-like course for them to take.

Mr. Mehta having declined to accept the suggestion as a rider to his motion,

Mr. Kirkham moved that the Committee should be requested to obtain through the Municipal solicitors Counsel's opinion as to whether it was incumbent on the Corporation by law to provide accommodation for cases of dangerous diseases in ordinary times when no epidemic prevailed and to be guided thereby in drafting their report.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia was in favour of the appointment of the Committee, observing that there was nothing to justify Government in exercising the "bludgeon" clause.

Dr. Viegas thought the existing hospitals in Bombay could very well provide for the reception of dangerous cases.

Dr. Khory was of opinion that so long as an epidemic did not break out it was not the duty of the Corporation to keep up at great expense a hospital for such cases as those in question.

Mr. Kabrajee asked if there was anything in Mr Mehta's motion to prevent the Committee taking legal advice and expressed a hope that they would pass an unanimous vote on the subject.

Mr. Mehta in reply pointed out that there was nothing in the motion to prevent legal opinion being taken should it be considered necessary. As to the remarks of Mr. Kirkham as to a man being left in the streets to die, he asked, who began that inbarbarian process of turning patients into the streets? He answered that it was Government who without giving notice to them closed the J. J. and G. T. hospitals to such cases. That was too serious a step to be taken in that manner and was one which should have been taken after negociations with the Corporation had taken place, but Government had issued orders that from a certain date the doors of those hospitals should be closed after they had been receiving dangerous cases for several years past, and notwithstanding the fact that the European General Hospital was to go on receiving such cases. The Corporation had done everything in their power to induce Government to take a reasonable view of the matter.

Mr. Kirkham: They never answered Mr. Nugent's letter.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said Mr. Kirkham did not appear to know the answer they had given to Government. He (Mr. Kirkham) was rather inaccurate in his history of the question and was inaccurate in his idea of the straightforward action of Government. He (Mr. Mehta) did not think it straightforward on the part of Government to turn from being a party into a judge. Government said "as we failed to persuade you to do this, here is a bludgeon so out with your money." But there was also a "bludgeon" in the hands of the Corporation although it was only for defensive purposes and the Government might find that if they treated the Corporation in the manner they were doing, and if they insisted in spite of [illegible] or reason to say that they should maintain a hospital for dangerous diseases, the Corporation would say they would do it, but would deduct the amount from their voluntary contribution of Rs. 36,000 to the G. T. hospital. Probably the Corporation might say they would stop the grant altogether, but he for his part would never go as far as that. Returning more particularly to Mr. Kirkham's amendment, he said he did not think it would serve any purpose, for it was not a legal point to go before a legal tribunal; it was a legal matter for the decision of Government; it was at present a small constitutional point, but it became a very big point when they considered what might be the consequence of the decision in the future.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was rejected, 7 votes being accorded for and 31 against it. The original motion was then put and carried.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The debate on the Primary Education question was then resumed, but owing to a want of space we are obliged to hold over a detailed report of this portion of the proceedings till our next issue.

It may be stated, however, that the following motion which had been submitted by Mr. P. M. Mehta at the previous meeting was carried, several amendments which were proposed being rejected :—"That the Corporation regret the attitude taken up by Government regarding the State grant towards the maintenance of Primary Education in the city is not calculated to promote and encourage the progress thereof. That in hope, however, of a more equitable treatment in future, and in view of the importance of helping the progress of Primary Education, the Corporation sanction the expenditure of the Rs. 11,800 set apart in the budget for that purpose (so far only as the present year is concerned). That, in view of the above contribution, as well as in view of the other questions pending settlement regarding the statutory liabilities of the Corporation in their relation with Government, the Corporation are of opinion that they should at present refrain from sanctioning expenditure, as far as possible, on objects which are not of an obligatory character, and that, therefore, Government should be informed, in reply to letter No. 2327, dated 30th June, that the Corporation are not prepared to make any contribution towards the construction of a vaccination depot."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain H. Harris, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Macdonald	Mrs Tombe
Mr Stevenson	Mr Bateman
Mr and Mrs R Gompertz and child	Mr Backley
	Mr Parkinson
Surg Cor	Capt Muspratt Williams
Mr Duncan	Mr T J Twinn
Mr C C Renton	Mrs Scully and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Tregear and family	Revd and Mrs Leigh Lye
	Mr J Marsden,
Mrs Clarke	2 Misses Hussey
Miss Thompson	Master Hussey
Mr and Mrs Peil and infant	Mr Inman
Miss Babbitts	Mr G Elkins
Mr Sherman	Mr W Allen
Mr Brodley	Mr A Hughes
Mr W R Stevenson	Mr J Irwin
Mrs Heriot and infant	Mr, Mrs and Miss Moffat
Mr G W Chabrel	and Mr. and Mrs Hight.
Mr B A Chabrel	

FOR BRINDISI.

Sir John Edge	Mr C C Williams
Mr G H D Walker	Mr Russell
Mr Gray	Mr Thompson
Mr A E Young	Capt Kerrick
Colonel Ollivant	Mrs and Miss Powis
Mr Ozanne	Mrs Martin
Mr A H James	Lt Parker
Mr S Wooley	Mr Hare
Mr Gilchrist	Mr J Oliver
Mr W Senior Parry,	Mrs and Miss Sieger
Mr Bedford	Capt Marinig, V C
Vet-Surg W S Adams	Capt Laurie
Miss Adams	Revd O O Watkins
Mr W H Grimley	Mr Ward Smith
Mr and Mrs F W Needham and child	Capt Henderson
	Mr S Kilby
Mr Leonard	Mr A H James
Mr Graves	Mr C S Hart
Mr Hill	Capt Hamilton
Mr Brown	Dr Jennings
Mr Marsden	Mr J H Darling and
Mr Beaumont	Mr R P Hedgers.

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, on 21st August, 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Masters, Dr Newland and Col Mortimer.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J L Duffield, Mr E P Henderson and Sir G J Tibbetson.
FOR LONDON.—Mr Patel.

Per s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain G. W. Atkinson, on 28th August, 1891.

FOR LONDON—Mr Cumming and Mr Lala Tekchand.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr Holder, Mr Westmacott, Col and Mrs Tomkins, Mr Rawlins, Mr W H Long and Mr and Mrs Pugh.

THE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is it that causes an increase in the revenue of the Abkari Department? It is the proportionately increasing consumption of liquor; and what is it that causes the proportionately increasing consumption of liquor? It is the proportionately decreasing consumption of toddy. With this end in view the Abkari Department, from the day of its coming into existence and on various pretences, has been levying heavy duties and imposing restrictions on toddy so that toddy-sellers cannot afford to sell good and cheap to dy, and thereby among the poorer classes of people toddy is daily getting more and more unwelcome. In these aims the Abkari Department has hitherto triumphed. The main object of the local Branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association lies in the reduction of the consumption of intoxicating stuffs, which daily increases by virtue of the policy of Government. Most people of this Presidency have from the first been in the habit of drinking liquor and toddy. It is not an easy matter to check the drinking of both these. Toddy contains alcohol, but to a very small degree. The alcohol is generated a long time after toddy is drawn from trees, and, upon an average, is half of what beer contains. It also contains albumen and sugar, and, therefore, its use by the poor serves them as food to a certain extent; and when toddy is heated, its alcohol evaporates. The warm toddy is drunk by most Parsees and the poorer classes of people. But liquor is devoid of all these qualities; therefore, it was thought by the Temperance Association that it was not possible to check the consumption of both toddy and liquor, and that it would be well to encourage the consumption of toddy so as to reduce that of liquor.

In 1887-88 and 1888-89 the liquor-duty in the Thanna and Kolaba zillas was so levied by Government that it amounted to three rupees per gallon, so that the people of those zillas had liquor dearer than in Bombay. At that time Mr. Wacha and I brought to the notice of Government, through the medium of the *Bombay Gazette*, that the poor natives of those two zillas would not be able to drink such dear liquor, and that they would resort to the measures of illicit distillation and smuggling. In the end it did take place. The rich, and those who could afford, *did* drink dear liquor. Those who had not the means had to rest content with toddy, thereby giving an impetus to its consumption. Those poor people who worked in the monsoon in knee-deep mud, being without the means of purchasing liquor, made use of illicitly distilled liquor of mowra and other inferior stuffs. In this state of things farmers could sell a very small quantity of their genuine commodity, and the Government revenue consequently fell off very considerably. When reports were submitted to Government thereupon, it was inferred that liquor being dear, people fell back upon the illicit distillation of mowra. One or two inspectors reported that toddy liquor was also illicitly distilled in one or two localities.

Being intent on the reduction of toddy consumption on any pretence, the Abkari Department soon availed itself of these reports. At this time Sir Charles Pritchard was a newly-created councillor, and so, with his sanction or consent, in 1888-89, the liquor duty was at once reduced to a rupee and-a-half from Rs. 3 per gallon, and on the other hand the tapping of trees was limited, and the license fee of selling toddy increased so that people got very cheap liquor, and its consumption naturally went up very high. Toddy, though dear and unwholesome, was not to be had sufficiently. On other like pretences the duties on toddy trees were enhanced in Bombay, Surat and Belgaum. Thereupon, the local branch of the Temperance Association, on the 11th May, 1893, forwarded a memorial to Government, in connection with which the managing committee of the association took up very considerable time to collect particulars from the mofussil. The said memorial distinctly points out, with proofs and instances, how groundless the pleas are which Government put forward to load harmless toddy beverage with

"A LYING SPIRIT ABROAD."

THE following lively passage occurs in an address which Sir Auckland Colvin delivered the other day at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Dufferin Hospital at Caunpore :—

There is a lying spirit abroad in these Provinces as in other Provinces of India, a spirit whose boast is to identify itself with progress and with public spirit, but which is in truth a spirit of envy, and of hatred and malice. When I say this you will not for one moment suppose that I aim my remarks at any one here present, or that I have in my mind honourable and sincere men who hold their opinions and express them from motives which I understand and esteem. Heaven forbid, for example, that I should say such a thing of my lamented friend and colleague, Babu Bireshwar Mitter, than whom a more enlightened man I have never met in India or out of it. It is not honorable men of whatever shade of opinion I refer to, but men who under the pretence of disinterestedness seek to impede good : men whose only method : misrepresentation, and whose only aim is the sowing of discord between the Government and the people of this country. In this matter of your municipal outlay and finance these men have laboured as they labour wherever the foot of the Government is heard. To set class against class : race against race : to plant the bitter herb of mistrust : to hinder a good understanding : to prevent cordiality and co-operation between those [illegible] tickled by their flattery or in- [illegible]ds on the one hand and those [illegible] who [illegible] confidence in the Government. This is their labour as misrepresentation and all untruthfulness is their method. These are the men who live under the protection of our strong Government, amassing their fortunes under it, and whom we hear saying that Government is no better than a Moloch. They tell us day by day that famine follows in the footsteps of that Government, that the servants of the Crown are its ministering spirits, furnishing it with hecatombs of Indian lives and offering a congenial incense of smoking homesteads. I ask you if there is any word of exaggeration in my report of their language. You know that it is absolutely true. These men have lately been occupying themselves with the affairs of your Municipality. You were not altogether able or free to withstand their insinuations, but I am glad to think, and to recognise, that you have made up your minds to put them behind you, and I earnestly advice you until you have carried out the great works now in progress to give no ear to anything that may emanate from that quarter, but to cast the unclean thing behind you, and to leave it to wallow in its mire. It is, as I have said, a lying spirit, a spirit which is the enemy of all that it recognises as the superior of itself, a spirit that seeks to sow discord where harmony should prevail, and to delay the coming together and the mutual understanding of those who only need to come together to have a mutual understanding. It was one of these men who characterised these schemes for water-supply and drainage as "iniquitous schemes. I commend that phrase "iniquitous schemes" to your consideration. Think of what it conveys, you who know that the object of the schemes is to preserve the lives and health of your fellow-countrymen, and who are aware with what caution the Government has approached the carrying out of these schemes and with what liberality it has come to your assistance. "Iniquitous schemes !" It is pitiful to see the English language brought to such ignoble use. These men acquire that language as rogues acquire drugs, not for their therapeutic purposes, but for poisonous uses.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, LL.D., D.C.L., whose death was reported yesterday, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and studied law, but soon abandoned law for literature. He commenced authorship before leaving college, by the publication of a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841 ; a new collection containing "A Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and others, in 1844 ; "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, in 1845 ; a third collection of poems, and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," founded on a legend of the Search for the San Graal, in 1848 ; "A Fable for Critics," in which he satirically passes in review the literati of the United Sates, and his most remarkable work, "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. "Fireside Travels," including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and the second series of the "Biglow Papers" appeared in 1864. In 1869 he published "Under the Willows, and other poems ;" and near the close of the same year, "The Cathedral," an epic poem ; in 1870, a collected volume of essays, entitled "Among my Books ;" and in 1871, "My Study Windows." "Three Memorial Poems" appeared in 1876 ; and in 1881, a new edition of his complete works in 5 vols. was issued. In 1855 he succeeded Longfellow as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres in Harvard College. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1874, by the English University of Cambridge, and that of D. C. L. by Oxford. From 1857 to 1862 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he had previously been connected editorially or otherwise with *The Pioneer*, a magazine of high character, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Putnam's Monthly* ; and from 1863 to 1872 was editor of the *North American Review*. He has also been a lecturer before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on the British poets. Towards the close of 1874 he was offered the post of Minister to Russia, which he declined ; but in 1877 accepted that of Minister to Spain ; from which he was transferred in January, 1880, to that of Minister to Great Britain. On the change of administration in 1885 he resigned his position and returned to the United States. The speeches which he delivered in England were republished in 1887 under the title of "Democracy and other Addresses." A new edition of his works in 10 vols. has just been published. Though a life long Republican Mr. Lowell supported the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland for re-election to the Presidency in 1888. During the Slavery agitation, prior to the Civil War, he was a prominent advocate for its abolition and has been equally outspoken in more recent years in urging the reform of the Civil Service.

BOMBAY STATUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The thanks of the public are due to the Statue Committee for their excellent suggestions regarding the sites for the location of the statues of our past illustrious Governors and esteemed public citizens. I see that all the statues are to be brought out from obscurity and placed on prominent sites, facing the fashionable thoroughfares. But the disposal of the statue of one of our most respected and philanthropic citizens has, I think, been overlooked, because no mention of it has been made by the committee. I mean the fine-life size marble statue of the late Mr. David Sassoon, by Woolner, now standing in the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute. I am sure the statue, if placed on an open site, would prove not only a great ornament but will gratify the citizens of Bombay. Are there any difficulties in the way ? If any, I hope they are not insurmountable.—Yours, &c.,

August 13. S. A. NATHAN.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. LAPWING.

H. M. S. LAPWING, Captain A. Galloway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo ; she is a fast cruiser of 805 tons and 1,700 horse-power. She has been cruising between Trincomalee and Colombo, for about a month, and left for Bombay on the 6th instant. She is here for orders. She carries six 4-inch B. L. guns, 2 quick-firing and 2 machine guns, and has a compliment of 75 men and officers, all told. During the voyage she experienced strong headwinds and swell, and North-West monsoon. The following are the names of the officers :—Captain A. Galloway, 1st Lieut. L. Saton, Lieut. C. D. Johnson, Dr. J. Shand, Engineer W. Dewings, Paymaster G. Presgrave and Gunner M. Parsons.

EMBOLDENED by the protection which the new International Copyright law extends for the first time to English published plays, Mr. Pinero has determined to publish a series of volumes comprising his best known dramatic works. The first volume, which will appear in September next with and introduction by Mr. Malcolm Salaman, will comprise, "The Profligate," and possibly "The Hobby Horse." It will also contain, by way of frontispiece, a reproduction by photogravure of Mr. Mordecai's portrait of Mr. Pinero, familiar to all visitors to the Royal Academy exhibition this year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TYPHOON passed near Hongkong on the 19th ultimo, doing considerable damage to small craft. H. M. gunboat Tweed broke from her moorings and grounded. The damage to her hull was patched up and the vessel floated, but she filled again and sank in deep water.

THE Madras Railway Company is making arrangements to convey grain into districts threatened with famine.

THE nefarious traffic in women appears to have been again revived in the Punjab. There have been several complaints made to the officials of late about women being carried off to Sind for sale, and a few days ago six natives were arrested at Sher Shah taking a woman with them for the purpose. The accused have been brought to Lahore for trial.

A JUBBULPORE correspondent writes :—"Nearly two months ago your readers under the Jubbulpore news read of an animal supposed to have been a small panther that had been known to have bitten two horses and some 10 or 12 natives. The animal is now known to have been a mad dog. Up to date one horse and three natives of those bitten have been smitten with rabies, and of this number one horse and three natives have died.

IN the divorce suit Casy *vs.* Casy before Mr. Justice Wilson at Calcutta on Monday the petitioner applied personally for a divorce from his wife, whom he married six years ago, when he was unemployed and had no means of subsistence. Replying to a question as to how he supposed he was going to support himself and wife, the petitioner said some one gave him five rupees. Respondent had not been heard of for nearly six years. The case, on the application of Mr. Pugh, junior, who intervened on behalf of Government, was adjourned for investigation.

A NATIVE paper states that at a recent meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, a native Commissioner asked for information regarding the amount of work done by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Mr. Harry Lee, the Chairman, is reported to have got into a towering passion, styling it an insult offered to him, and a piece of impertinence emanating from the India Club clique, and abruptly left the room.

THE supposed murderer of the woman whose body was found in a wine case at Howrah Station has been arrested at Patna, and is being brought to Calcutta. The deceased was a woman of the town, and robbery was apparently the motive of the crime. The man is a servant of a well-known merchant at Patna, and has been already identified by a station official as the man who despatched the case. The arrest is considered a smart piece of work on the part of Inspector Todd who has charge of the case.

THE vernacular papers of the Punjab are noting with satisfaction that certain rich Afghan families on the North-Western frontier are beginning to realise the advantages of English education. In 1889 Abdul Hakim Khan, Raizada of Dera Ismail Khan, went to England to pass as a Barrister, and now Muhammad Daod Khan, Vakil and Rais of Peshawar, and others, have elected to send their sons and brothers to England for the same purpose.

A SCHEME in outline has been submitted to the Bengal Government by Mr. H. H. Risley for the continuation of ethnographical researches in the Lower Provinces. Mr. Risley proposes the appointment of an unpaid director of ethnological enquiries, for the circulation of ethnographic questions, the selection of subjects for enquiry, the preparation of monographs on castes, tribes, social groups and different branches of custom, and folklore and their distribution to learned societies in Europe.

WITH the view of enabling them to proceed with the entire drainage scheme of Lahore city, the Municipal Committee have asked the Sanitary Commissioner to move the Government to sanction the suspension of payment of the current year's instalment of Rs. 95,000 of the water-works loan. The payment of this large instalment is said to be a severe strain on the finances of the Committee. The loan contracted amounted to Rs. 17,75,000, and although the Committee have since paid away Rs. 9,47,000, the original debt has been reduced by only 1,07,490, the interest on the debt having absorbed so much as Rs. 8,37,586.

THE officers of the King's Dragoon Guards, who in another few weeks will be starting for England, writes a contemporary, will have good reason to look back with pleasure to their last season in this country. The pigsticking that they have had this year round Muttra has been something unparalleled even in that country *par excellence* for pig. The result shown by the regimental log are worth giving. January 10 ; February 8 ; March 27 ; April 62 ; May 70 ; June 60 ; July 71, a total of 308 boar. The largest bag previously recorded at Muttra was when the 13th Hussars disposed of 177 ; but this again was beaten by the Agra Tent Club with 254. The present record is likely to remain undisturbed for many years to come, inasmuch as it was so largely helped by the late rains, which made hunting possible through the month of July.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during his recent tour through the mofussil towns and cities made a special point of visiting the establishments for the manufacture of silk by natives, wherever they were found to exist. Formerly more than a dozen villages about the city of Moorshidabad were the seat of the manufacture of the finest silk in India. There are at present only four villages where the industry is still carried on, but the number of people engaged in it is growing less year by year. One circumstance worthy of notice is that for the last few years not a single person has taken to the trade, and it is clear that the few old men that are sticking to the work for want of better employment must, in the nature of things, pass away, and then the silk industry, as pursued in Moorshidabad, will be a thing of the past.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamer Niemen, which left Pondicherry on Friday last, took among its passengers M. Lippmann, *Chef du 2nd Bureau des Directions*, who has left for the West Coast of Africa, *via* France, to take up his new appointment of *Chef du Premier Bureau* at the French Congo. M. Lippmann served 16 years in the Pondicherry Administration, and was a most efficient functionary. His place has been filled by M. E. Gaudart.

REVISED regulations regarding the Reserve Volunteers are likely to be issued shortly with a view to increasing the number of men enrolled. Fifteen rounds only have to be fired annually to earn the capitation grant. Reservists have to assemble in cases of emergency when summoned by the chief civil authority of the districts, or by the Commandant of the Corps to which they belong. Regulations on minor points have also been drafted, such as keeping arms, accoutrements, and the like in good order, and returning them when leaving a district or resigning membership.

A REMARKABLE question, reminiscent of the sumptuary laws in vogue in the time of Queen Elizabeth, has been engaging the attention of the Supreme Sanitary Board of Vienna. All the district police commissioners were the other day officially asked their opinion as to whether dresses sweeping in the mud are injurious to the public health ; and whether, if forbidden, the prohibition could be enforced. The replies have been handed in, and differ widely as to the possibility of carrying out any such prohibition. One official suggests the imposition of a special tax on trailing dresses, but the inventor of this happy idea admits that the impost would be rather difficult of collection.

THE wills reported during the week include the following, the personalty being attached :—The will of Gen. Sir E. Green, £7,630 ; Capt. Hugh Berners, R.N., £114,097 ; Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood, £117,667 ; Mr. Henry Hudson, of the firm of Hudson, Sykes, and Bonsfield, woollen manufacturer, £113,807 ; Mr. Thomas Jennings White, £59,046 ; Mr. Charles Kaye Freshfield, £250,000 ; Rev. Robert William Barbour, £173,720.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A MISCHIEVOUS BOY PUNISHED FOR HIS PRANKS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BALI BIN MAHADOO.

THIS was a review of a decision of Mr. W. Doderet, first-class Magistrate of Sholapore, who, on the 15th May last, found the accused, a boy about fourteen years of age, guilty of house-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house and sentenced him, under section 447 of the Indian Penal Code, to simple imprisonment for two years in a Reformatory, and a further term of two years' imprisonment under section 224 of the Code. Mr. Doderet remarked that the second-class magistrate had erred in convicting the accused of theft in a dwelling-house, as it was perfectly plain that the taking of the property was not dishonest, but merely with a view to annoy the complainant. His act, in Mr. Doderet's opinion, came under Section 447 of the Penal Code, as he was guilty of the offence of house-breaking by night and entered the complainant's house with a view to annoy him by depriving him of the use of his cooking-pots. The accused had no intention to cause unlawful loss to the complainant and his conduct and his confession clearly pointed to this. The second-class Magistrate had held that the accused had no serious object in doing the act.

Mr. Justice Jardine said :—This case was called for in order that we might consider the sentence of two years' imprisonment, the accused Bali being a boy of 14, never before convicted. The conviction is for house-breaking by night. The evidence is stated by the Magistrate of the second class, Mr. Vinayek Nilkant, who gave opinion as follows :—

"Order.—Accused Balibai Mahadu, aged 14, of Gulsadi, is sent up by the police on charges of having committed house-breaking by night, and theft in a dwelling-house, punishable under sections 457 and 380 I. P. C. The facts of the case, as far as could be ascertained from the complainant Surchand Khemchand, who is a blind man, and witnesses, are briefly :—That, on the morning of the 20th April, 1891, the complainant's wife observed that the back door of her house was chained from outside. She, therefore, went to that side by other route, and she observed that the doors of the compound walls were opened, some of the articles were missing, and the back door was chained. The property missing consisted of three pots, worth Rs. 3-12 and clothes, 12 annas. The woman at once informed her husband (the complainant), who informed the Rakhwaldar. The Rakhwaldar and the Police Patel then made enquiries, and caused a search of the missing property. The property was at last found in the bed of a small stream outside the village. The accused Bali, who was all along with the party, was asked casually by the Patel as to who committed the theft. The accused at once answered that he himself committed the act on the previous night. The boy was very mischievous, and the Patel believed that the boy was likely to commit the act and was telling the truth. He was sent to the chief constable, together with the property. The accused, Bali, when he was brought before the Court, confessed his guilt unreservedly. He had a laughing countenance all the while. Though the complainant is blind, he is able to walk alone in the village. He states before the Court that the property found in the stream belongs to him, but it is not possible that he would thoroughly recognise the property. The witnesses, however, who were his neighbours, deposed that the property belonged to the complainant. There being no evidence in the case except the statement of the accused, and as I observed that the complainant was blind and the accused merely a mischievous boy, I thought it advisable to visit the village and to satisfy myself whether the accused really committed the crime. On the 22nd April I arrived at Gulsadi at about 8 p.m. The accused was also taken there. The villagers were then collected, and in their presence I asked the accused to show how he climbed over the walls and removed the articles. To the astonishment of all, he climbed up the walls in a few seconds, and pointed out the spots where the pots and clothes were found. I have thus satisfied myself as to the conduct of the accused. The accused's uncle Narayen Gopal states that the accused is always troublesome in his house and to the villagers. As regards the identification of the property, the complainant's wife was also examined, and the evidence shows beyond doubt that the property belongs to the complainant. The following facts appear then to have been proved, viz., that the property before the Court belongs to the complainant ; that the complainant's house was broken into by the accused by climbing over the walls of the compounds, and the property was taken away. That it was merely thrown out in an open space shows that the accused had not any serious object in doing the act. From his face and the way in which he committed the act the accused seems to be a mischievous boy. I think the act of the accused amounts to house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft and theft in a dwelling-house. A charge was accordingly framed and read over to the accused. The accused adheres to his previous confession, and has no witnesses to offer. Considering the evidence and the circumstances of the case, I find the accused guilty of both the offences mentioned in the charge viz., house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft and theft in a dwelling-house, punishable under sections 457 and 380, I. P. C. ; and considering the value of the property stolen, he would have been adequately punished by this court. But I am of opinion that as the accused is merely a boy of 14, he should be kept in a reformatory rather than be punished in the ordinary way. Accordingly, under the provisions of section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, I submit these proceedings together with the accused to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Sholapore, for passing the necessary orders. The property is also sent herewith."

It is plain from this finding that although this Magistrate convicted the boy of theft, which implies dishonesty, he did not believe the boy was dishonest but only mischievous. The boy has no father. The uncle says he is always troublesome, and that seems to be the reason why he was sent to the Chief Constable and treated as a criminal with the rigour of the law. There are indications that the uncle was content to get rid of him : and the result of the sentences is to impose the charge and expense of the boy on the State. No previous mischief done by the boy is even suggested except that he likes to chase the village cattle, which many boys would be glad to do. The uncle says he is "bramisht," which means senseless or deficient in sense. There is no evidence that the boy had ever received domestic chastisement before he was treated as a felon. He is more truthful than most persons, as several witnesses say that he told them the moment they asked him how it was that he had taken the pots. It is plain from his conduct that he acted out of boyish fun and mischief. The Native Magistrate says that "the accused had not any serious object in doing the act." It was, therefore, wrong to convict him of theft. This was pointed out by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Doderet, before whom the case came under section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That gentleman took the same view of the facts as was taken by the other Magistrate, and in a clear judgment has stated what he finds as facts and how the Penal Code applies. There was no dishonest intention ; the taking was only with a view to annoy. The judgment runs as follows :—

"The Subordinate Magistrate has erred in convicting the accused of theft in a dwelling-house, as it is pretty clear that the taking of the property was not dishonest, but merely with a view to annoy the complainant. His act comes under section 457, I. P. C., and he is guilty of the offence of house-breaking by night, as his entry into complainant's house was with a view to annoy him by depriving him of the use of his cooking pots. The accused had no intention to cause 'unlawful loss' to complainant. His placing the pots in the nullah and his conduct in at once confessing clearly point to this, and the Magistrate has held that the 'accused had no serious object in doing the act.' Under section 457, I. P. C., the accused is sentenced to simple imprisonment for two years, and should be confined to a reformatory. He will be confined two years farther for the offence under section 224, I. P. C., and as he is now 14, he will be released when he is 18 years old, and the requirements of circular No. 54, printed at page 38 of the High Court Circulars, will be complied with."

Except on one matter of legal principle I do not quarrel with the above statement of facts and law. The trespass on the house becomes a "criminal trespass" under the definition in section 441 of the Penal Code if the boy had an intent to "annoy," even though he has been acquitted of an intent to commit theft ; and it has not been suggested that he intended to commit any other offence, or to intimidate or insult. The boy, no doubt, chuckled over the perplexity and discomfort the blind man would suffer when he awoke and found his cooking pots and clothes gone. In commenting on section 441, Mr. Mayne notices that the word "annoy" is not defined in the Code. The expression, by its own force, he says, merely convey the idea of a certain discomposing effect upon the mind, but in the section must, however, refer to acts of illegal annoyance, and probably conveys no more than the two words which precede it. Strictly speaking, the acts done by this boy perhaps come within the words of the Penal Section, and this is what Mr. Doderet has found. The next and more important question is whether, under all the circumstances, they come within the mischief and real meaning of the criminal law, but should have been left to the domestic forum. I incline to think they do not. The slight harm the boy meant or did was too small for the law to punish. It was all a practical joke, the more excusable because done by a boy. There was no criminal mind in the ordinary sense. A nominal punishment and a caution were all that were required from the Magistrate. But we are sitting as a Court of Revision, and must look at the matter of one of law and see how it stands on authorities. There are not many in the English Reports, and are likely to be fewer as a recent statute allows Magistrates in many cases of first offence to discharge with a caution in order to save from the indignity and contamination of the prison. As a rule, people in England do not complain to Magistrates about jokes and hoaxes where no real harm was done or meant, and where there was no danger. The Magistrates would probably not convict, neither would juries who are not required to give any reasons for their verdiict, and who believe that you cannot put old heads on young shoulders. The times when a girl of thirteen was burned and a conclave of Judges solemnly determined that a boy of ten ought to be hanged are now passed. As the principle *De minimis non curat lex* applies, I do not suppose that in their lenient treatment of children and practical jokes the Magistrates and juries in England break the law. Indeed, Mr. Mayne, in commenting on the Indian Penal Code in the sections about cheating and forgery, takes the same view. He distinguishes practical jokes from offences. "To constitute an indictable offence, the act must be fraudulent and injurious. Writing a spurious invitation to dinner might be very culpable as a hoax, but would not be a fraud upon any one." The learned writer quotes no case, but it happens that there is one very nearly in point, but decided so long ago as to have dropped out of the books, *viz.*, The King *vs.* Emerton, 2 Showers 20. It was an information for deceit, by writing a letter in the Lord Chief Justice Rainsford's name, to get Sir Robert Vyner to come to Brentford. After verdict, it was moved in arrest of judgment that it was a private letter and only designed to draw a man to a certain place, and no inconvenience arises therefrom ; there was no wrong or injury done to any particular person. The Attorney-General argued that at common law it was not material whether the Act was detrimental to some one or other. The Court were divided, and no judgment was passed, Scroggs, C.J., and Twisden, J., holding that there was an offence ; Wylde and Jones, J.J., that it was not. The opinion given by Mr. Justice Wylde seems, however, to be what would now be held sound in principle and in accordance with the levity of the law. He said :—"Suppose I have a mind to a man's company, I write a letter to him in another man's name to bring him thither, because he would not come for my sending : is this an offence ? No mischief is intended, nor does any ensue : the statute is made to make counterfeiting an offence, if any evil follows thereupon ; therefore, it was not so at the common law. Suppose I would have a Judge come to me at Brentford who will not come upon my request, I therefore write to him from another Judge ; will an indictment lie hereupon ? Surely no. It is only a lie *in scriptis*. The report adds, "So it rested and no judgment in the cause." The view of the law expressed by Mr. Justice Wylde, and now adopted by so learned an authority on India law as Mr. Mayne, has been broadly followed in Bengal by Sir W. Comer Petheram and Mr. Justice Beverley in what I think was a more serious matter than the present, the prisoner being a grown-up man who set the police to work by a lying story. He had lent a woman a shawl, and then, without actually naming her, complained that he had been robbed of it ; and so the police searched her house, found it there, and made her answer their questions. This action of theirs was held by the Court to be unjustified (Golam Ahmed Kazi, I. L. R. 14, Cal. 314.) Petheram, C. J., in giving judgment said : "No doubt, that is a very wrong thing for any man to do. In the first place it is wrong to tell lies and, in the second place, it is extremely wrong to take up the time of Government servants by putting them to useless enquiries under circumstances of this kind ; but I do not myself think that such conduct come within the meaning of this section (182), or amounts to anything more than a hoax for which no punishment is provided by the Code. Under these circumstances we cannot make a crime when it is not made one by the Code, as was [illegible] commenting on this case, the Queen-Empress *vs.* Ganesh Khandrav et al I. L R. 13 Bom., p. 512, we did not excuse every hoax as such. We said, "There are many acts of deceit and folly which are criminal because of their dangerous results, and by no means to be excused as hoaxes." "No man, from fear of consequences to himself, has a right to make himself a party to committing mischief on mankind," Queen Empress *vs.* Maganlal, I. L. R. 14 Bom., p. 132. Much less may one endanger or injure another, or the common weal out of mere frolic or amusement. I have not been able to find other cases on the subject of hoaxes and jokes, and I suppose that form of fun is not common in India, or that people do not complain of it. In England the joke often takes the form of breaking into a room to annoy the occupant, and boys sometimes do something more by entering a conservatory and eating the fruit. But in India the authors of the Penal Code took a more serious view. In Lord Macaulay's Report in the discussion of criminal trespass, I find the following reasons given :—"There is no sort of property which it is so desirable to guard against unlawful intrusion as the habitation in which men reside, and the buildings in which they keep their goods." "But criminal trespass may also be aggravated by the end for which it is committed. It may be committed for a frolic. It may be committed in order to a murder ;" and "housebreaking by night" may be committed "for the purpose of playing some idle trick on the inmates of a dwelling." These quotations show that the Code was drafted so as to check even frolicsome housebreakings, which may often lead to mischief : and the boy being above twelve years of age is presumed to know the law. The next question is, whether the boy is to be excused under section 95 of the Penal Code. In Lord Macaulay's Report it is stated this section "is intended to provide for those cases which, though from the imperfections of language, they fall within the letter of the penal law, are yet not within its spirit, and are all over the world considered by the public, and are for the most part dealt with by the tribunals as innocent." Mr. Mayne aptly comments that the section is valuable as allowing the Judge a means of evading the strict letter of the law. The words of the section are these : "Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm." Without construing the word "complain" as meaning only complaints to the authorities, I think it does not mean the first expression of annoyance, but rather more deliberate action taken when the facts and excuses are somewhat known. The blind man made no complaint against the boy. He is a mischievous boy and probably the uncle, and the Patel were both glad to get rid of him from the village by putting him in the hands of the Chief Constable. I do not think many persons would complain of such an act done by a mere troublesome boy : the housebreaking was not by breaking a door or digging through a wall, but only by climbing a wall and entering under the roof. At the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the public schools at home, I believe burglaries are sometimes done by the students on each other by breaking into rooms with intent to annoy ; but no one, whether of ordinary sense or temper or not, ever thinks of complaining to the Magistrates, or even informing the authorities. I am personally inclined to bring this boy within the exception, as the law never could have intended that parents and guardians should escape their duties, and boys be deprived of parental guardianship for pranks like these There is danger to them in the society they meet in the prison, and even among the young convicts in a reformatory. It is a serious thing to brand a boy so early with the mark of a felon. What weighs with me also is, that when you set the criminal law in motion against a boy or a girl, you cannot tell when it will stop. The effect of its harshness and the terror it causes is seen in this boy's case. We called for another case in which the boy had been convicted, under section 224, for escaping from lawful custody, and sentenced by Mr. Doderet to two years' imprisonment commuted to confinement in a reformatory. It appears that when remanded to custody for the night by Mr. Vinayak Nilkant, Magistrate of the Second Class, the boy was in charge of a police sepoy and a Ramoosee, who both went to sleep. He ran away and managed to get off the handcuffs which, the Second Class Magistrate finds, were too big for his little hands. That Magistrate recorded that for this escape the boy deserved a severe punishment. We were of opinion that there is no reason for severity, and we have at our last sitting remitted the remaining part of that sentence. But the present case has not been argued, and as my learned colleague does not adopt the view that there has been no offence, and as the Magistrate who had to deal with the facts thought proper to convict, I do not press my opinion to an acquittal ; but we reduce the sentence to one of three week's rigorous imprisonment. As the boy has been in confinement since the 15th May, he will be liberated on receipt of this Court's order. To get rid of the convictions, it is open to the boy or his friends to petition the Governor in Council for a pardon. I am of opinion that in administering the criminal law, especially to fatherless children and other helpless persons, the Courts should ever bear in mind that the Sovereign whose justice we dispense is *parens patriæ*. Again, *Lex Angliæ est lex misericordiæ*. The authorities are not bound to prosecute of their own motion for every petty offence, as was remarked by that great jurist, Lord Stowell, in dealing with petty infractions of the Revenue laws. The passage shows, I think, how the law should be administered :—"This Court cannot take on itself legislative functions ; it must administer the law as it stands, certainly with such qualifications as the law permits. The Court is not bound to a strictness at once harsh and pedantic in the construction of statutes. The law permits the qualifications implied in the ancient maxim *De minimis non curat lex*. Were there irregularities of very slight consequence, it does not intend that the infliction of penalties should be inflexibly severe. If the deviation were a mere trifle which, if continued in practice, would weigh little or nothing on the public interest, it might properly be overlooked." The Reward 2 Dodson Ad. R., at p. 269.

Mr. Justice Parsons said :—The trial has been too perfunctory to enable me to determine whether the intention of the accused in entering the complainant's house and removing his cooking pots was to play a trick or hoax upon the complainant. The accused was not asked his intention ; he was only asked if he had stolen the things, and he said "Yes." In the opinion of the Magistrate who tried the case the accused had committed the offence of theft. The Sub-Division Magistrate to whom the case was submitted under section 349, C.P.C., thought that the intention of the accused was merely to annoy. The procedure, however, of the latter Magistrate has been very irregular. He has ignored the decision of this Court contained in C.E.R. No. 38, of the 14th June, 1888 ; he has recorded no judgment as required by section 367 of the Code ; and he has passed sentence which is not in accordance with section 8, and the rules framed under section 22 of Act 5 of 1876. Accepting, however, his finding that the intention of the accused was merely to annoy the complainant, the sentence of two years' imprisonment, which will have the effect of shutting up the accused in a reformatory till he is 18 years old, is far too severe and uncalled for a punishment—for such an offence committed by a boy only 14 years old. A whipping in the way of school discipline would have been the most appropriate sentence. As the accused has been in gaol since the 15th May, I consider that he has been sufficiently punished ; and I concur in reducing the sentence to one of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, cancelling the order of confinement in a reformatory.

On a consideration of the facts of the case, their lordships accordingly reduced the sentence to one of three weeks rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN P. W. J. LE GALLAIS, 8 Hussars, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay in succession to Major Clowes resigned.

LIEUTENANT ALDFIELD, S.C., has been granted a year's leave out of India on medical certificate.

SURGEON H. HERBERT, I.M.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUTENANTS C. H. LEWIS, S. C., has been granted three months' extension of leave on medical certificate and Lieut.-Col. M. W. Stevens, G. L. I., for six months on private affairs.

LIEUTENANTS W. A. M. WILSON, A. H. G. Kemball, G. D. Atkinson, and Aristos Wilson having completed eleven year's service.

THE corps under the Government of India in Central India and Rajputana have been noted for some time past for their proficiency in Musketry, and this year they have sustained that reputation excellently. The Bhopal Battalion heads the list of native infantry shooting with the Snider, with a figure of merit of 114-24, and the Merwara Battalion is third. These are fine results for corps which have only four British officers apiece. But the Bhopal battalion has musketry enthusiasts in its Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford, and its Adjutant, Lieutenant J. H. Pollard. The early issue of Martinis to these corps might be suggested as a suitable compliment upon the zeal and energy with which they have used their Sniders.

[illegible] Bedfordshire Regiment, and C G Francis, North Staffordshire Regiment, have been nominated probationers for the Staff Corps, and will come out during the ensuing trooping season.

LIEUTENANT S L REYNOLDS, Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been appointed on probation to the Army Service Corps.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalions—Lieutenant-Colonel H B MacCall, King's Royal Rifle Corps ; Colonels A Fitz R Hart and F H Maturin, East Surrey Regiment ; Major Verner, Lincolnshire Regiment ; Captain Ormerod, Munster Fusiliers ; Captain F P Cockburn, Wiltshire Regiment—To 2nd Battalions—Colonel Chadwick, East Surrey Regiment ; Major H R Roberts, Lincolnshire Regiment, Captain Snow, Wiltshire Regiment ; Lieutenant F C L Logan, North Lancashire Regiment. To 4th Battalion—Lieutenant E A Dawson, Rifle Brigade.

CAPTAIN C Du P P POWNEY, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding Presidency District.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department :—Captain E W Dun, D S O, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General vice Major Sawyer, resigned ; Captain A H Mason, Royal Engineers, to officiate vice Dun, and Lieutenant F C Colomb, 42nd Gurkhas, to officiate as paid Attache, vice Mason.

CAPTAIN A. DANIELL, 1st Punjab Infantry, officiates as 2nd-in-command, Guides Infantry, vice Battye officiating as Commandant.

THE undermentioned have been granted leave of absence :—Deputy Surgeon-General T. N. Hoysted and Colonel H. A. Little, C. B., 90 days and 60 days' privilege leave, respectively : Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Bailey, Staff Corps, to England for one year, and Lieutenant A. Parker, 5th Lancers, for 3 months on private affairs ; and Lieutenant W. K. Scharlieb, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for 6 months on medical certificate.

MAJOR G. E. HARLEY, East Kent Regiment, Captain the Hon'ble F. M. St. Aubyn, Rifle Brigade, and Captain B. W. R. Ussher, 7th Dragoon Guards, remain at home on leave till 9th October next.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Major M. K. Martin, 2nd Bengal Lancers, from 14th August to 13th September 1891, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.

THE enthusiastic and general support which was accorded the Variety Entertainment given at St. Patrick's Club in the Old Rooms, Medows Street, last night and the previous evening is an unmistakeable demonstration of the popularity of these undertakings which the Committee have, from time to time, successfully provided since the inauguration of the club. The performance was arranged in aid of the club funds and a large number of guests responded to the invitations. Thus not only were the labours of the several contributors to the evening's enjoyment repaid but materially assistance was given to finances of the club. The first portion of the programme embraced a number of songs ; the second portion was formed by the laughable farce "Borrowed Plumes." Mr. Macpherson's "I love and Remember" was contributed with feeling and was appreciatively received. A song by Miss Murray was given in a clear voice, and the audience greeted her efforts with unrestrained applause. It is to be hoped the singer will be heard at future entertainments. Mr. Divino, who is a host in himself as a "comique," unfortunately could not entertain his audience as he was suffering from an attack of fever. Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Clancy sweetly sang the duet "Elfin Call," which was warmly appreciated and received vigorous applause. A repetition was demanded but was not responded to. Mr. Misquita showed he was possessed of a fine voice, while "They all love Jack, by Mr. Mc Callock, was delivered in spirited style, eliciting a vigorous encore, to which the vocalist kindly responded. The impromptu medley, by Mrs. MacDowell and Mr. Murray, was the bitter story of the lover's quarrel over gold and extravagance. The song was magnificently rendered and merited the warmest applause. At the conclusion of the first part there was a brief interval, when the drop-scene was lifted and disclosed a cosily furnished drawing-room. The representations by Messrs. Grant, Bancley and Alexander, with the Misses. Wynne and Louis, were splendidly sustained. Mr. Alexander, as Dick Mizzle, in trying to win the hand of Miss. Wynne who resented and repelled every overture, convulsed the audience with laughter. His impersonation of Captain Smasher was excruciatingly funny. The entertainment was an entire success. Dancing was indulged in to the strains of a string band and the lovers of terpsichore tripped sprightly till the small hours of morning. A word of praise must be said on behalf of Mr Clancy and the Committee.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 11th August were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—High westerly winds. Rain at Johi 1 inch 7 cents. River at Kotri on 8th, 18 feet 10 inches against 17 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Transplanting of rice seedlings continues. Sowing of charkhi crops in progress. Locusts in talukas Dadu, Manjhaud, Kohistan and Jarrack, doing some damage. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but in taluka Sehwan pasturage scarce from want of rain.

Shikarpur.—Kharif operations in progress. Locusts appeared in 7 talukas, damaging juar, til, and bajri crops in 4. River 14 feet 5 inches against 14 feet 2 inches last year.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress. Agricultural stock fair. Locusts in 5 talukas, causing

PURE PERSONALITIES.

It is amusing to notice how each Royal visitor to England is assured in turn that he will be struck by the resemblance between his people and ourselves. We should be sorry to say how many columns to this effect were turned out from the newspaper printing presses on the occasion of the German Emperor's visit. And now the same kind of thing has begun with the Prince of Naples. There is no "we cannot forget that his Majesty is the grandson of his grandmother" to work upon in this case; but in the absence of commonplaces, the papers are turning to paradoxes, and the *Times* is bold enough to declare that the English—who a fortnight ago were said to be doubles of the Germans—are now made in the very image of the Italians.

The real fact, one need hardly say, is precisely the opposite. The friendship between the Italian and English peoples is founded on community of interest, perhaps, in the political sphere; but in the matter of national characteristics, on diversity of temperament. So many Englishmen love Italy and the Italians because they find in them what they miss at home. And if the Prince of Naples is gracious enough to reciprocate the friendly feeling, it will be because he in turn finds in England qualities which he misses in Italy. Every man, it is said, should have two countries. The reason why Italy is the "second country" with so many of us is certainly not that it is a second England.

Leo XIII. has never allowed himself a holiday in the country during the hot weather. He has now given up even the modest villeggiatura in the Pavilion in the Vatican garden which it has hitherto been his practice to enjoy. Since the hot weather began, however, the Pope has had his bed moved into his library, a cool and spacious apartment looking on to the piazza of St. Peter's. This apartment serves at once as the bedroom, study, and dining-room of the Pontiff. The Pope still keeps up his general practice of rising at 6 a.m. and saying mass half an hour later, but when he has had a sleepless night he now indulges in an extra two hours' rest.

Choosing a title is apt to be a delicate and dangerous thing. No one will grudge Mr. Cunliffe Lister his well-earned honours. At the same time it is probable that one of the oldest families in Yorkshire will not be overpleased at his choice of the title of Lord Masham. The title is suggestive of the historic barony of Scrope of Masham, which Shakspeare made familiar in Henry V. The present representative of Shakspeare's traitorous Lord Scrope of Masham is Mr. Simon Scrope, of Danby Hall, in the North Riding. Mr. Scrope is also the rightful claimant to the attained Earldom of Wilton, which, if haply revived, would make its bearer the premier earl of the United Kingdom. Mr. Scrope, by the way, is one of the very few landowners in Yorkshire who remain staunch to the Liberal cause.

The death of Alexander Seiler, of Zermatt, in his seventy-first year, will be heard with regret by thousands of Englishmen. He was a Grand Councillor of his Canton of Valois; and to no other man probably was his cantonal fatherland so deeply indebted, for he was the creator of the unique "Fremdenindustrie" of Zermatt, famous throughout the world. He was spared long enough to see the crowning of his work by the completion of the Visp-Zermatt mountain railway. The Hotels Zermatt, du Mont Cervin, du Monte Rosa, and Bellevue were all his property; while he was the lessee of the Hotel Riffelalp the Riffelhaus, and the Schwarssee Hotel.

It is not much that is known about the childhood and youth of the Prince of Naples, who came of age last autumn, but all that is known reflects credit on the only son of King Umberto and Queen Margherita. He was born at Turin, where the then Crown Prince and his bride lived in retirement, at a time when Victor Emanuel, whose name the child received, was on the verge of death. His mother's influence—an influence entirely for good—has always been stronger than that of any tutor or governor, and the Prince returns his parents' devotion by a passionate attachment, especially to his mother.

The young Prince, who resembles his beautiful mother, and is thin, "as the princes of his House are wont to be," is frank of speech, though shy and retiring; but he is a general favourite in Italy, and his [illegible] praised as highly by his tutors as are his *qualités du cœur* by his friends. The Prince has a good deal of humour, and sometimes relates tales of the Royal home-life to a circle of friends. The following is one of the number:—"The King, unlike the Queen, has no artistic taste, and absolutely no ear for music. Of late the Queen found it necessary to wear glasses in order to read. The glasses annoy the King, who, when he sees them going up, says at once, 'Margherita, put down those glasses.' 'Mamma did not obey,' says the Prince. Then Papa said, 'Margherita, if you don't take off those glasses I shall sing.' And Mamma had such a dread of Papa's false notes that she obeyed at once to save herself from that torment."

Of course, no end of matrimonial arrangements have been made long before now for the Prince of Naples. Three years ago, when the youth was eighteen, he was announced to be engaged to Princess Clementina, the youngest daughter of the King of Belgium, who at that time had just entered her sixteenth year. A year later the rumour was revived, the reason for the forthcoming betrothal being that Princess Clementina is almost the only Catholic marriageable princess left in Europe. Negotiations, however, are still pending.

While "graphology" of the most Sibylline and superstitious order is all the fashion in high life, a low life practioner of the same art has just been sent to prison for "three months' hard." This is one Charles Stuart, who, it seems, used to advertise as follows:—

Marriage.—Success. What to avoid, &c. Send handwriting, age, six stamps, and envelope for reply to Professor Stuart, 54, Fonthill-road, Finsbury-Park.

The idea of being pioneered through the dangerous shoals of matrimony by Professor Stuart naturally drew: and the envelopes and stamps rolled in. When the style and title of the director of the *Star* seemed to tell as an attraction, Professor Huxley was retained (strictly in the sense in which Mr. Parnell retained Mr. Campbell). But, apart from these little vagaries with the names of his fellow scientists, we cannot see that Professor Stuart did any great harm. The law should be applied equally all round; and besides, may there not, after all, be "something in it"? Hartley Coleridge declared that "We do most seriously maintain that a diagnosis of character may be derived from the physiognomy of a manuscript. Into every habitual act, which is performed unconsciously or naturally, something of the predominating habit of the mind unavoidably enters."

Mr. Parnell has a funny way of paying compliments. At Newcastle the other day he repeated the distinction which he has drawn on previous occasions between Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone. "He did not distrust Mr. Morley," he said pointedly, "however had distrusted *him*." Yet in his manifesto Mr. Parnell represented Mr. Morley's contribution to the land question as consisting of "flinging up his hands with a gesture of despair," whilst, with regard to Home Rule, he alleged at Newcastle on Saturday that "among the last words which the respected member for their town spoke to him were an expression of apprehension that Ireland would be profoundly disappointed and discontented when she found on the coming of the Liberals into office how very little they would be able to do for her." From which remark Mr. Parnell went on to draw conclusions hostile to Mr. Gladstone's intentions. What has Mr. Morley done that he should be thus "trusted" by Mr. Parnell? But, needless to say, we should like to have Mr. Morley's version of his conversations before accepting Mr. Parnell's.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is bold. We hope he may not be too bold. But no doubt in deciding to take a theatre for the production of his own plays he has counted the chances carefully and has studied closely the inwardness of theatrical management. Every adventurous experiment of the kind contributes to the general knowledge and experience and provides precedent for the future. The dramatist has much to bear under the present system. The hand of the actor is upon his pen; he is subject to the alleged selfishness of actor-management. Yet is this so great an evil after all? If there be loss in one direction there is gain in another. The actor views a play from his own standpoint; he is zealous for applause of himself; the author desires acknowledgment of his work. Between the two—given an average amount of commonsense and fairness—there should be a ground of mutual benefit and appreciation. Put the author entirely in command without the actor's more accurate knowledge of stage-effect, and what will be the result? We shall be glad to see Mr. Henry Arthur Jones give the practical answer.

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He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
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If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
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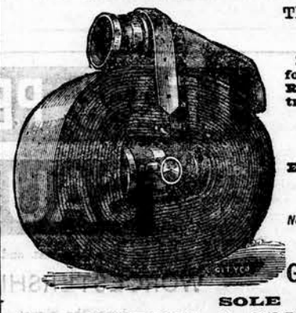

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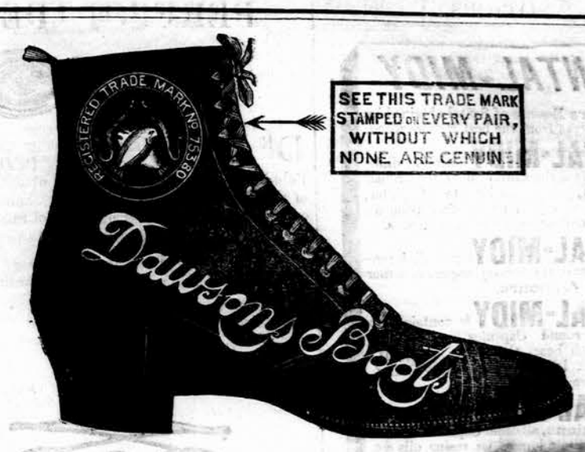

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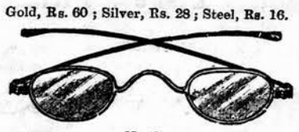

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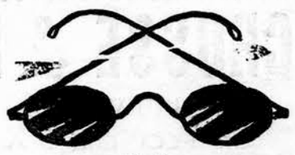

No. 3.
RIDING HOOKS.

This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

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No. 4.
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This kind of frame is made to suit those who only require spectacles for reading, writing, or distinguishing objects at a short distance. The pantoscopic frame allows of the Wearer looking over the lenses without moving the spectacles.

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